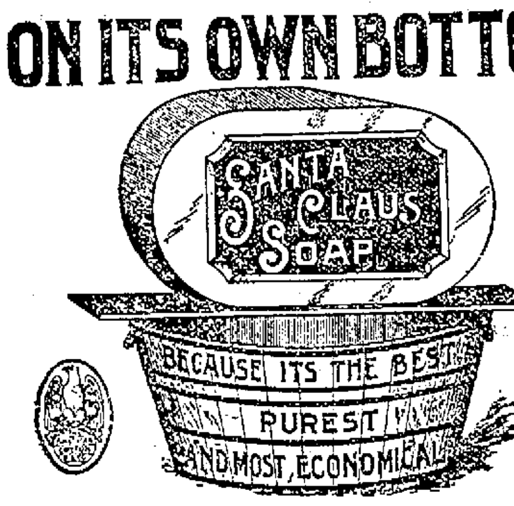
The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. | RACINE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1895.---EIGHT PAGES. | NO. 5.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

THE TUB THAT STANDS ON ITS OWN BOTTOM



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DECKER BROS. PIANOS, ESTEY PIANOS ORGANS, SCHAFF BROS. PIANOS, DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES. THE ABOVE ON EASY PAYMENTS.

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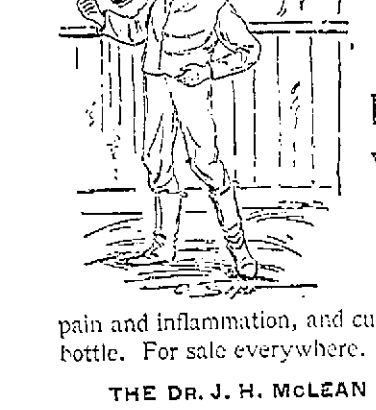

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The FARMER'S REMEDY for the various diseases of domestic animals. It is easy to apply, relieves at once pain and inflammation, and cures quickly. Full directions with each bottle. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

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AS A NEWSPAPER THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Weekly Inter Ocean

AS A FAMILY PAPER IS NOT EXCELLED BY ANY.

It is a TWELVE-PAGE PAPER.

THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago

(First publication January 9, 1895.)

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County.—In probate. In the matter of the estate of Alvin Barrows, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this Court to Elmer E. Barrows and C. S. Hulett as administrators of the estate of Alvin Barrows, deceased, late of said County of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, A. D., 1895, and Tuesday, the 4th day of June, A. D., 1895, at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Alvin Barrows, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated, this 2nd day of January, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. Belden, County Judge.

Hand & Flett, Attys. 5t

(First publication January 16, A. D., 1895)

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram Leo deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to James Birchell, as administrator of the estate of Hiram Leo deceased, late of said county of Racine.

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That eight months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, A. D., 1895, and

Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, A. D., 1895,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Hiram Leo, deceased.

It is further ordered: That within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 7th day of January, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

15
Wallace Ingalls, atty.

A. M. WILSON.

Dealer in DRY GOODS & GROCERIES. Teas Specialty. Give us a call.

Yorkville, - - Wis

TELEGRAPHIC!

A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Cleveland's Addresses to Congress on the Financial Question.

He Recommends the Issue of Fifty Year 3 Per Cent. Bonds.

Both House and Senate Proceed to Consider the Recommendations in Committee—Springer Presents a Bill.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The president has sent to congress a special message on finances. It begins by saying: "In the last annual message I commended to congress the consideration of national finances and endorsed a currency plan which seems to furnish protection against impending danger. It was not approved by congress. Whether it was wise or not, certainly additional or different legislation is now required. It is hardly disputed that the present predicament is very threatening and one which requires an honest attempt to relieve the situation, untrammelled by prejudice and a steady determination to resist temptation to accomplish party advantage.

The Real Trouble.

The real trouble consists in the widespread lack of confidence in the inability of the government to pay its obligations in gold. The only way left open to the government procuring gold is by the issue of bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago and are not calculated to meet the present needs, being payable in coin instead of specifically in gold.

Where the Danger Lies.

The most dangerous feature of the situation is found in the means by which the treasury is disposed of gold without cancelling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those shipping or hoarding it. We have $500,000,000 government notes for which gold may be demanded. The law requires after redemption that these be reissued so they do duty many times in drawing treasury gold. In the past year the bonded debt was increased $100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold. The proceeds of these bond issues was entirely consumed in the redemption of notes since reissued without improving the pecuniary situation.

He Quotes Statistics.

More than $172,000,000 in gold was drawn from the treasury the past year for shipment or hoarding of which $60,000,000 was during the last two months, showing a marked acceleration. The condition is certainly tending to make the issue of bonds to replenish our gold less useful for the purpose. An adequate gold reserve is absolutely essential to upholding our public credit.

None so Blind as Those Who Won't See.

It will hardly do to say a simple increase of revenue will cure the trouble. There need be no fear that we cannot pay current expenses. The treasury has a surplus of over $63,000,000, but it does not meet the difficulty.

I cannot see that the differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in the currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to ratify the evils apparent in our financial situation. They have considered the question of national credit and the consequences of its collapse. The question pressing us only requires the recognition of gold as well as silver and the concession of its importance rightfully or wrongfully, acquired as a basis of national credit and its necessity in the honorable discharge of obligations payable in gold and the badge of solvency.

Shall the Government Repudiate Gold Obligations?

I do not understand the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow a failure to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our currency, besides treasury notes which should certainly be paid in gold amounting to nearly $500,000,000. There will fall due in 1904 $100,000,000 in bonds issued during the past year and in 1907 nearly $600,000,000 4 per cent. issued in 1877. Shall the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in that manner, the preservation of our national honor and solvency demand that we should not destroy or imperil our ability to supply ourselves with gold for the purposes.

While I am not unfriendly to silver and while I desire to see it recognized to an extent consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency. To avert such a consequence I believe radical and remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg congress to give the subject immediate attention.

Fifty Year Three Per Cent. Bonds Recommended.

The message recommends that the secretary of the treasury be authorized to issue enough fifty year gold bonds at a rate not higher than 3 per cent. to redeem and cancel United States legal tender notes and treasury notes issued for the puchrase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiples. The secretary in his discretion is to be permitted to receive for such bonds legal tender and treasury notes to be retired and cancelled.

National Bank Circulation.

Under the existing laws national banks could deposit these bonds as security for circulation and should be allowed to issue circulation to the face value of these or any other bonds except those bearing only 2 per cent. interest which sell at less than par. National banks should not be allowed to issue notes of less denomination than $10 and when such smaller notes reach the treasury they should be cancelled and replaced by those of $10 and upwards. Silver certificates of $10 and upward should be replaced by smaller denominations.

Duties Should be Paid in Gold.

As a constant means of maintaining the supply of gold, duties on imports should be paid in gold. In closing, the president expresses a determination to leave nothing undone for the improving of the situation or checking the suspicion of disinclination or disability to meet with strictest honor every national obligation.

Referred to Senate Finance.

In the senate the reading of the president's message was listened with the closest attention. Sherman moved that it be referred to the finance committee. Stewart and Harris desired to lay on the table so that they might submit remarks on it. Sherman's motion prevailed.

Springers Committee Will Consider It.

In the house the president's message was listened to with interest. At the conclusion a round of applause from the Democratic side was joined in by a number of Republicans. Springer presented a bill to carry out the suggestions of the message and moved its reference to his committee. Livingstone, (Dem.) Georgia moved that the message be referred to the committee of the whole on the ground that the state of the Union demanded its immediate consideration. Springer said he was willing the bill should take that course but promised if it was referred to his committee it would secure early action. Reed, (Rep.) Maine, thought it should go to the ways and means committee unless that committee objected. Wilson replied that his committee had not advocated it but was satisfied to have the message go to another committee. After several points of order were overruled the bill went to Springer's committee.

MARSHALL CANROBERT DEAD.

The Last of the French Marshalls Passes Away Today.

Paris, Jan 28.—Marshall Canrobert is dead. He is the last of the French marshals. Francois Certain Canrobert, marshal of France, and a senator, was born June 7, 1809, of good family at St. Cere, in the department of the Lot. He entered the military school at St. Cyr in 1826, and having distinguished himself there, joined the army as a private soldier. He saw much service in Africa, fought gallantly in the Crimean and Italian wars, and also in the war with Germany.

TO BOMBARD A CITY.

France Sends Two War Ships to San Domingo to Demand Money.

Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Jan. 28.—The authorities have a dispute with a bank backed by French capital. Some time ago they took $60,000 from it. France demanded its restoration. It not being made France has now sent an ultimatum demanding its restoration and $200,000 indemnity. Two French ships of war appeared in the harbor. It is believed unless the demand is complied with they will bombard the city.

TURNEY MUST SIGN IT.

Tennessee's Governor May be Counted on to Keep Himself in Office.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28.—The house has passed the gubernatorial contest bill and it now goes to the governor who will sign it.

SHOT BY AN OFFICER.

One of the Brooklyn Strikers Who Attacked a Car This Afternoon.

Brooklyn, Jan. 28.—Micahel Madigan, one of a mob of 200 who attacked a car this afternoon, was fatally shot by a policeman.

KILLED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW

A Family Quarrel at Mexico, Mo., Ends in a Double Tragedy.

Mexico, Mo., Jan. 28.—Daniel Hardwick shot and killed his brother-in law, James Ward, in a family quarrel and suicided.

TAKING TESTIMONY.

Chicago, Jan 28.—The hearing of the testimony in the cases against Debs and other A. R. U. men on charge of conspiracy to obstruct the mails began in the federal court today.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The full text of the pope's encyclical has been made public. It does not differ materially from the summary cabled from Rome last night.

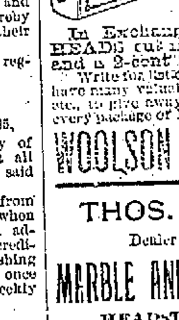
A MURDERER ELECTROCUTED.

Sing Sing, Jan. 28.—David Hampton, who murdered Mrs. Annette Ahrens, a widow, aged 70, for her money, was electrocuted this morning.

THE GOLD EXPORT.

New York, Jan. 28.—Three million in gold has been taken for export tomorrow.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COOK-BOOK FREE! 320 PAGES. ILLUSTRATED.



One of the best Cook-Books published. It contains recipes for all kinds of cooking. Also departments on Medicine, Etiquette, and Toilet recipes. Indexed for handy reference.

MAILED FREE, In Exchange for 20 LARGE LION HEADS cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Write for list of our other Fine Premiums. We have many valuable Pictures, also a Knife, Game, etc., to give away. A beautiful Picture Card is in every package of LION COFFEE.

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MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, ETC.

Also Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts.

Union Grove, - - Wis.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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SAMPLES OF CARPETS, WALL PAPER, DRY GOODS, PAINTS, ALSO GROCERY PRICE LIST

Free to anyone who will return THIS advertisement and send us 17 farmers' names and postoffice addresses. Send us 15 cents and we will send you by express (we pay express) our 575 page catalogue, containing over 100,000 cuts and prices of Hardware, Stoves, Furniture, Farm Implements, Guns, Dry Goods, and Everything needed. Address, T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE!

THREE WARM FIRES.

Fought by the Firemen with the Weather Below Zero.

Racine Boat Company Plant Badly Scorched this Morning.

Loss Covered by a $5,000 Insurance —Hall of St. Joseph Society Destroyed—Bassindales Grocery Store Damaged.

Daily of Monday.

Three hot and nasty fires with the mercury below zero is what the Racine fire department has had to contend with during the past twenty-four hours and in every instance Fire Marshal Dan Abosser and the fire laddies handled the conflagrations in admirable shape and the loss was comparatively light considering the surrounding conditions. The first blaze was at Charles Bassindale's grocery store on Washington avenue and the second one at the St. Joseph congregation building on North Wisconsin street.

The third and warmest fire of the three broke out at the Racine Boat Manufacturing company, located on Water street, adjoining the tracks of the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad company, about 9:30 o'clock this morning. Cold weather had frozen the steam pipes and a number of men were engaged thawing them out in a room directly under the office, when the wooden partition caught fire. A strong effort was made to subdue the incipient blaze, but it spread rapidly and ran up into the office and through the entire front part of the structure and stock and store rooms.

Alarms were sent in from box 31 and also by telephone and the entire fire department turned out. When the companies arrived at the scene great clouds of smoke and flame were issuing from the building.

Secretary and Treasurer Walter Reynolds and others who were in the office when the fire broke out, made efforts to get out the books and papers and close the safe and succeeded in doing so to a certain extent before being driven out by the smoke.

Several valuable boats in the rear of the building on fire were hauled out and the large yacht being built for O. F. Richardson of Toledo, O., was saved also.

The fire had worked up through the roof and it looked as if the whole building would be gutted and ruined, but the fireman directed their work well and in a very short time had the blaze under control and confined the fire to the building and after a hard fight of three hours subdued it.

The firemen were covered with ice and suffered considerably from the cold, but did not give an inch during the fight.

Mr. Reynolds, the secretary and treasurer, said that the office and store room were entirely destroyed together with valuable patterns of boats. When the inventory of stock was taken in the store room it footed up at $3,500. There was an insurance of $5,000 on the stock and other property of the company and it covers the loss. The building, he said, belonged to the C M. & St. P. R R. Co., and was also insured. The insurance on the boat company property is held by C. M. Dietrich, Fred Billings and Fellows & Bliss agencies and the railroad loss is covered by blanket policies.

The buildings to the west of the damaged one belonging to the boat company, escaped damage. A few boats were soaked with water, but not badly damaged.

The loss of patterns and time will be the greatest to the company. Temporary offices will be fitted up in the buildings not damaged, and work pushed on as rapidly as possible, but it will be a long time before the machinery can be replaced.

L. S. Kellogg, who had desk room in the offices, loses in the neighborhood of $100, with no insurance.

North Side Fire.

At 12:30 this morning when the thermometer was hovering in the neighborhood of 12 degrees below zero, fire was discovered in a wooden building at No. 1510 North Wisconsin street, owned by the St. Joseph church society, formerly owned and occupied as a grocery store by Mrs. Sullivan, a widow lady. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson, living in the next house south were the first to discover the blaze which illuminated their bed room. Mr. Anderson pulled up the shade to the window and saw that the fire was confined to a woodshed in the rear and had not yet reached the main building. As quick as possible he and his son dressed and hurried out and yelled fire and ran to Peter Prudent & Sons for a fire alarm box key.

In the meantime Policeman Erickson who was near the planing mill of Stecher, Webor & Zirbes company, had seen the blaze and ran to fire box 46 and turned in an alarm and about the same time Policeman Jacobson sent in an alarm from box 44. The Chemical, No. 2, Hook and Ladder and No. 4 companies responded. By the time the department reached the ground the whole rear part of the structure was a mass of fire and the flames shot high into the air. The fire hydrants worked to perfection and soon streams of water were playing on the flames. As there was little wind blowing control was easily obtained, but not before the inside of the place was entirely ruined. Although it was bitter cold and the water froze upon the clothing of the firemen they worked well and at 1:30 had the fire subdued and picked up and returned home. As usual a section of the old hose belonging to the No. 4 burst.

Possibly 200 people turned out, the majority being women and all thought it was the Fourth ward school burning.

The destroyed building was used by the St. Joseph Young Men's society and others as a place of meeting. They bought it over a year ago paying $1,500 for the property and it was the intention, as soon as sufficient money could be raised, to erect a handsome brick hall.

The building can be called a total loss. Its value is estimated at $900 and there is a partial insurance.

The exact cause of the fire is not known, but as it caught in the wood house it is believed that a lighted cigar may have been thrown therein or that it was set on fire.

An examination of the hall was made this morning by some of the members of the different societies and they were unable to assign a cause for the fire. The Sacred Heart society are heavy losers, their library and a handsome banner being destroyed. The St. Joseph society lost their regalias and fixtures and St. John's Bohemian society lost their regalias. The estimate of loss on building and property of societies is estimated at $1,000. The story that the fire originated from the stove is untrue as some of the boys who were in the building and left at 5 o'clock say that the fire was low when they left.

A Sunday Fire.

A building located at No. 1228 Washington avenue, owned by S. Haab and occupied by Charles Bassindale as a grocery store, was discovered to be on fire by two small boys, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday. An alarm was sounded and the Chemical, Junction company and No. 3 responded to the call. The fire had a good start and great volumes of smoke was eminating from the windows. After an hour's hard work it was subdued. It had originated in a pile of paper in a corner directly behind the stove and spread to a wooden counter. A few feet away was a tank filled with kerosene but that did not catch. The supposition is that it caught either from the stove or was the result of spontaneous combustion. The loss to building and stock will possibly amount to $200 and was covered by insurance.

IN RECEIVERS HANDS.

Big South Milwaukee Factory is Temporarily Embarrased.

The Bucyrus Steam Shovel & Dredge Company Owes $259,665.

H. P. Ellis of Cleveland and John S. George, of Milwaukee, Named as Receivers.

Milwaukee, Jan. 28.—Howard P. Ellis of Cleveland, and John S. George of this city, have been appointed receivers of the Bucyrus Steam Shovel & Dredge Machine company, of South Milwaukee, as a result of temporary embarrassment. The liabilities are $259,665. Assets $461,841, leaving a surplus beyond the capital which is $150,000 of $52,17 . The factory is one of the largest in the new town of South Milwaukee and employs 150 hands. It will be operated by the receivers for a time at least.

ST. PAUL RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Figures For December and For Six Months From July 1.

The December earnings of the St. Paul railroad were: Gross $2,534,174, decrease $3,330,650; net $859,440, increase $41,807. For the six months from July 1: Gross $17,649,655, decrease $2,854,565; net $6,572,654, decrease $1,238,592.

OBITUARY.

Rice.

Miss Frances Rice died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Theodore Skow at 1714 Park avenue, Saturday, of consumption, aged 30. Deceased has been sick for over a year, the past five months of which she has resided in this city with her sister. She was formerly a resident of this city and was held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Three sisters and two brothers survive to mourn her death. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Esthmus.

Miss Freda Esthmus died at the home of her mother, 327 Main street, Saturday evening after a lingering illness, aged 17 years. The funeral was held this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the home.

Drawn by Two Engines.

The first trains on the Chicago & Northwestern road going both ways yesterday morning were drawn by two engines on account of the cuts being filled with snow. Attached to the first engine was a mammoth snow plow and when the trains arrived an hour or two late, it could be seen that huge drifts of snow had been encountered as the engines were covered with it. Later trains went through with but one engine and on time.

Moved Today.

Freeman & Sons moved today in their new boiler shop on the North Side. The electrical machinery was tested yesterday and was found to work to perfection. The usual number of men will be employed. The new shop is considered one of the finest and best equiped boiler shops in the North West.

The exhibitions of hypnotism at the Opera house the last two weeks will not soon be forgotten by Racine citizens.

1895 Calendar.

Journal patrons by calling or sending to the Journal office can obtain an 1895 calendar.

Made from the most highly refined and expensive ingredients, and leaves neither acid nor alkali in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

INTERESTING CASE.

Being Heard by Referee Charles Welch in the Circuit Court.

Charles Welsh, referee, has been hearing an interesting case in the circuit court the past few days. It is that of F. J. Hendrickson, receiver of the Hendrickson Manufacturing company, against E. G. Durant who was treasurer of the company. The action is for an accounting. Hendrickson claims that $4,405 has not been accounted and a thorough examination of all the books, papers and other documents are being made and testimony heard. Judge E. O. Hand appears for Mr. Durant and T. M. Kearney for Mr. Hendrickson.

More Clothing Wanted.

Although a large quantity of clothing and bedding has been left at the office of Agent Mills, of the Racine Relief Association, more are needed. Daily applications are made for clothing and bedding and many a woman and child who call are thinly clad and suffering from the stinging wintry blasts.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A report from Hutchinson, Minn., says that owing to the drought last summer over the Western grain-growing region, no correct estimate of actual damage by Russian thistles can be formed. In the Dakotas thousands of fields of grain and flax that would have yielded a partial crop were abandoned. No harvester or thresher has been found to handle a crop infested by this pest.

Bradstreet's report a decrease of 1,608,000 bush wheat east and a decrease of 198,000 bush west of the Rockies during the past week, making a total decrease of 1,806,000 bush. Corn increased 1,199,000 bush, and oats decreased 346,000 bush.

The official average prices of English grain per imperial quarter for the civil year 1894 are 22s 10d for wheat, 24s6d for barley and 17s1d for oats, these values being respectively 3s6d, 1s 1d and 1s1d below the corresponding values for 1893.

The St. Paul's gross decreased for December, as compared with 1893, $330,651, or 15 per cent. The Rock Island decreased $299,207, or nearly 25 per cent. The Northwestern's loss is $545,414, or more than 20 per cent.

Chicago prices on 26th: Cash flaxseed No. N. W. $1.42; barley No. 2, 55c; rye 52 @ 53; bran, 14.00; butter, creamery 17 @ 23; dairy 16 @ 20; eggs fresh, 19 @ 20; potatoes, burbanks, 65 @ 67; hebrons 64 @ 68.

$14,705,000 of gold was drawn out of the sub-treasury at New York on Saturday. A considerable amount of this was not shipped but held by those exchanging government notes.

New York quotations 26th: money on call 1½; prime business paper 2¾ @ 4 per cent; sterling exchange demand 4.89¼ @ 4.89½; 60 days 4.88¼ @ 4.88½; bar silver 59⅝.

The failure of the gold export movement to exert any influence upon the money market is due to the large currency receipts from the interior.

The imports of France for the year 1894 amounts to 4,119,465,000 francs and the exports footed up 3,275,047,000.

Wheat has made the lowest record, May touching 52⅞ on the 26th, and cash at 49⅛.

Trade Review says the average price of all commodities is grain the lowest.

Heavy rains in California valleys causes more firmness in wheat.

Bar silver has advanced in London to 27⅛d.

$13,355,000 gold went to Europe Saturday.

Government Bonds.

U S 5s, reg	114¾
U S 5s, coup	114¾
U S 4s, reg	115½
U S 4s, coup	112¼
U S 2s, reg	97

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
Racine, January 30, 1895.

Flour—		
Minn. Patent		$3.60
" Best Spring		3.40
" Rye		3.00
Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	60
Wheat No. 2		54
Wheat No. 3		51
Oats		30
Corn	44@	45
Barley	52@	54
Rye	50@	51
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton		$17.50
Bran, per ton		14.75
Corn meal		19.00
Oats and corn ground		19.00
Produce—		
Butter	$ 20@$	21
Eggs	19@	20
Cheese	9@	10
Hay	9 00@10	00
Vegetables—		
Apples	$ 70@$	80
Potatoes	55@	60
Beans	1 50@ 1	60
Onions	45@	60
Meats—		
Beef on hoof	$2 40@$3	00
Hogs on foot	4 15@ 4	35
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	9
Chickens		7
Seeds—		
Flax		$1 42
Clover	8 00@10	00
Timothy	6 10@ 6	25
Wool—		
Wool	$ 14@$	16
Hides—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		3½c
Green, No. 2, " "		2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "		4c
Cured, No. 2, " "		3c
Calfskin—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		7c
Green, No. 2,		5c
Kips—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		5c
Green, No. 2, " "		4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.		

(Corrected by Thomas Graham, grocer 309 6th st.)

Fresh Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per pk	$ 15@$	50
Onions, per pk	20@	25
Cabbage, each	5@	8
Radish, per doz		20
Bananas, per doz		20
Oranges, per doz	35@	45
Lemons, per doz	25@	30

Milwaukee Markets.
Milwaukee, January 30, 1895.

Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	62
No. 2		56
No. 3		51
Oats		30
Corn		45
Barley		54
Rye		51
Meats—		
Live hogs	4 15@$ 4	40
Live beef	2 25@ 3	00
Vegetables—		
Beans	1 45@ 1	60
Potatoes	55@	60
Produce—		
Butter	20@	22
Eggs	17@	18
Cheese		10
Tallow—		
No. 1		5
No. 2		4½

CLOSING MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 28.—The continuation of gold exports for this week which have started in early, a further slump in the Chicago grain markets, have been the bear factors in Wall street today. A dead set was made at the industrials, principally General Electric and Lead. The selling of lead looks very much like liquidation although President Thompson is quoted as saying that there is nothing warranted in the affairs of the company to bring about the present decline. Jerry Central has been sold on poor prospects of business and the closing of some large mines in Pennsylvania owing to the slack demand for anthracite. Lackawanna broke down on a few selling orders in the stock. London sold a little St. Paul but the Grangers seem to meet with some support. Missouri Pacific weakened on the same old rumors that are circulated every once in a while. The market is waiting for news from Washington as to the probable issue of bonds. Should an amount large enough emanate from the treasury to allay existing apprehensions it would exercise a most beneficial effect on the value of securities which are now so depressed.

Chicago, Jan. 28—Wheat—The market has been rather active with local traders bullish and playing for a reaction. Nearly everybody believes that a good reaction is due after a week of depression and liquidation but there is apparently no improvement in the situation and the speculative sentiment in favor of a rally may be too unanimous to be realized.

There is still a good deal of long stuff floating about in the pit that has not been absorbed by investors and there is apparently no indication that anybody is hunting for it. The visible decreased about as expected. The exports are still light with very little inquiry from exporters. English cables report that buyers have withdrawn owing to ample supplies for immediate use and a large amount afloat. The English visible increased a little more than the American visible decreased.

Corn and Oats—One or two large lines of corn that have been steadily held for months came on the market today. One of about 500,000 was sold by a rich speculator and this had a bearish effect. Outside of the amounts sold there is a disposition to get out of long stuff.

Provisions—Receipts of hogs continue light owing to the unfavorable weather for shipping with milder temperature which is promised in a day or two. They will probably increase materially although some packers think that any increase will be only temporary. They have been thinking so for a month but they may be right now. On the hard spots offerings of products are liberal, most of it coming from packers who are seemingly anxious to reduce their long lines.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Wheat higher; Jan. 50½; May 55¼.

Corn lower; Jan. 41½; May 44¾.

Oats lower; Jan. 28¼; May 29¼.

Pork lower; Jan. 10.32½; May 10.57½.

Lard lower; Jan. 6.52½; May 6.70.

Ribs lower; Jan. 5.35; May 5.52½.

Rye 50.

Barley nominal.

Flax 1.42½. Timothy nominal.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Hogs receipts, 23,000; 5@10 higher.

Light 3.95@4.35.

Mixed 4.05@4.50.

Heavy 4.10@4.60.

Cattle receipts; 11,00; 10 higher.

Dressed beef and shipping steers 3.25@5.50.

Cows, 1.45@3.75.

Stockers and feeders 2.25@4.15.

Sheep receipts 12,000; 5@10 higher.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Jan. 28.—Wheat steadier; 2 spring 51½; May 53⅞.

Corn steady; No. 3, 44.

Oats easy; No. 2 white 31½.

Barley No. 54.

Rye 51½.

New York Stocks.

New York, Jan. 28.—Close—Money 2; Fours coupon, 1.12½. Pacific sixes, 100.

Chicago & Alton	147	Rock Island	61⅞
Burlington	70⅞	C M & St P	55⅞
Ft. Wayne	157	C M & St P pfd	118
Illinois Central	87	St P M & O	32
Lake Shore	136	St P M & O pfd	112
Northern Pacific	3⅝	Great Northern	
Northern Pacific pfd	15½	Great Northern pfd	100
Northwestern	95	Union Pacific	8¾
Northwestern pfd	143½	Fargo Express	105
New York Central	99⅝	Western Union	86⅝

St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—Wheat lower; cash 49½; May 51⅛.

Corn lower; cash 39½; May 41¼.

Oats steady; cash 29; May 29¼.

Pork lower; 10.62½.

Lard 6.37½.

Minneapolis Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 28.—Wheat Jan. 55½; May 55¼.

Peoria Markets.

Peoria, Jan. 28.—Corn firm; No. 2, 41½.

Oats steady; No. 2, white 30¾@31.

Rye scarce.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."

Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthens the weak, builds up the broken down constitution, and permanently cures every kind of nervous disease.

"About one year ago I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, Creeping sensation in my legs, Slight palpitation of my heart, Distracting confusion of the mind, Serious loss or lapse of memory. Weighted down with care and worry. I completely lost appetite And felt my vitality wearing out, I was weak, irritable and tired, My weight was reduced to 160 lbs., In fact I was no good, on earth.

A friend brought me Dr. Miles' book, "New and Startling Facts," and I finally decidde to try a bottle of DR. MILES' Restorative Nervine. Before I had taken one bottle I could sleep as well as a 10-yr.-old boy. My appetite returned greatly increased.

When I had taken the sixth bottle My weight increased to 176 lbs., The sensation in my legs was gone; My nerves steadied completely; My memory was fully restored. My brain seemed clearer than ever. I felt as good as any man on earth. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is A great medicine, I assure you."

Augusta, Me. WALTER R. BURBANK.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis

WILLIAM. D. THOMPSON
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
Northwest corner Main and Fourth Streets,
RACINE, WISCONSIN

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Journal

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It always pays to send out neat printing and on good paper. The JOURNAL carries a large stock of fine paper, envelopes, card board, etc., full supplies of inks, etc., and is therefore always equipped for good work and quick work. To secure this call at the JOURNAL office.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1894.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1894.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Musical Record*, Boston, Mass, published by Oliver Ditson Co., will be sent for one year for $1.50.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20, This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Several Old and Well Known Pioneers Pass Away.

Death of Mrs. Trautwin at Milwaukee Last Night.

Mr. Rohr Dies at His Raymond Home and Mrs. J. Linn in Illinois—Number of Other Deaths.

Daily of Saturday.

The death of Mrs. George P. Trautwin mother of Mrs. A. G. Weissert, occurred at the residence of Col. Weissert, 101 Eighteenth street, at 12 o'clock last night. Mrs. Trautwin became a resident of Racine in 1848, having gone there in that year with her late husband from Lyons, N. Y. In September, 1893, she came to Milwaukee on a visit to her daughters and sons, and soon thereafter was taken sick. Her poor health continued from that time. Mrs. Trautwin was aged 68 years and leaves a family consisting of Mrs. Weissert, Miss Sarah Trautwin, principal of the South Side Mission kindergarten; George P. Trautwin, Jr., of the Pritzlaff company; Henry J. and Julian Trautwin, the latter of Racine, all of whom were present at their mother's deathbed.

The funeral will be held from the residence of Col. Weissert on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the services being conducted by the Rev. A. A. Kiehle of Calvary Presbyterian church. Interment, which will be at Forest Home, will be private.

Rohr.

Mr. Jacob H. Rohr, father of Mrs. Thomas M. Kearney, of this city and attorney Louis Rohr, of Burlington, died at his home in the town of Raymond yesterday, after a long sickness, aged 72 years. Over two years ago Mr. Rohr was taken sick with la grippe and never fully recovered. For weeks past he had not been able to partake of nourishment and although the best medical advice was obtained his ailment baffled them. He was an old resident of the county and was known far and near as an honest and upright man to a high degree. His death will be sincerely mourned in the community where he has resided so long. His surviving wife and children will have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their hour of sorrow.

Linn.

Mrs. Julia Linn, wife of the late Captain Richard Linn, died at Englewood, Ills,. at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, of pneumonia, aged 73. Deceased was a resident of this city for many years and the mother of Henry Linn, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald, of No. 416 Wisconsin street. Her husband, Captain Linn, who was one of the oldest and best known vessel captains on the chain of lakes, died about three years ago. Several children survive her. The remains will arrive this evening and the time of funeral will be announced at the morning service at the Baptist church tomorrow.

Dunn.

Mrs. Emma Dunn, daughter of Mrs. Lepow, died at 12:30 o'clock last night at her home in the town of Caledonia, of typhoid fever, aged 32 years. Deceased was a lady well known and her demise will be learned with sincere sorrow by a large circle of friends. One child survives her. The funeral will take place from the house at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon and at 2 o'clock from the German church on High street.

Mrs. Martin Beale, of North Chatham street, who was sent to the Racine County asylum last week, died at that place yesterday. She was 75 years of age and had been a city charge.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by F. Harbridge under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address, Sterling Remedy Co., New York and Chicago.

TO SELL HIS HORSES.

Jackson I. Case Will Retire From the Trotting Horse Business.

His Entire String to be Sold at Chicago Within a Few Weeks.

Other Business Compels Mr. Case to Retire—He Will Keep Jay-Eye-See and a Few Roadsters—List of Horses to Go.

Mayor Jackson I. Case has decided to permanently retire from the horse trotting and breeding business, and his entire collection of horses will be sold under the hammer. They will be disposed of at F. J. Berry & Co's. nineteenth great breeders' sale to be held at the Union Stock yards, Chicago, Ills., Jan. 28, 29, 30 and 31 and Feb. 1 and 2, 1895. At this sale 400 trotting-bred horses will go. The lot includes standard stallions, brood mares, colts, fillies, trotters and pacers with fast records and ideal roadsters.

In his announcement to the public Mayor Case says: "It is with a great deal of regret that I decide to offer for sale my entire collection of trotters and trotting-bred stallions, mares, etc., which have taken me and my father before me, years of hard study and labor to gather together, to say nothing of the thousands of dollars expended in the enterprise. During the past two years I have had thrown upon my hands business interests of such proportions and importance that I find it impossible to continue with the trotters and attend to my other business interests, hence my decision to place upon the market, to the highest bidder without reserve or by-bid, every one of my choice collection that is fit for sale, with the exception of Jay Eye-See and four roadsters reserved for private use. At the closing-out sale of my father's estate I bought some thirty head of what my large experience with them taught me to be the choicest of his collection of some 200 head, and to show the quality of my judgment I would state that during the last week of June last, before starting on my summer campaign, I drove six of them, all sired by Phallas, in from 2:12 to 2:18¼ and not one of them was driven to its limits by any means. The week following, at Saginaw, the entire stable was taken sick with an epidemic of influenza which necessitated a let-up in each case except Jennie K's., and she would have been better off if let alone the balance of the season. After this sickness no effort was made to reduce records or show the public the merits of my stable. I bring them to you practically without records and some of them I know to have speed, level heads and gameness sufficient to successfully campaign even in the fastest classes through the grand circuit, whereas they are eligible to the slower classes."

Among the string of Mayor Case are Trotwood, bay stallion, by Phallas. Trotwood has a 3 year-old record, 2:27¼; four year trial 2:14¼, last half 1:05.

Considered a perfect specimen for a race horse, as he possesses all the requirements, constitution, gameness, speed, level-head and perfect disposition, soundness of foot, etc.

Hellas, bay stallion, by Phallas. Hellas was foaled in 1888. Record, 2:24½. Trial, 2:16¼.

Rivalry, bay stallion, foaled 1889, by Phallas. Rivalry, trial record, 3 year-old, 2:38¼. One of the best young stallions at the Hickory Grove farm.

Patriot, bay stallion, by Phallas, foaled 1888. Patriot has a record, 4-year-old, 2:24; trial, 6-year-old, 2:18¼.

Echolass, brown filly, by Phallas, foaled 1891. Echolass 2-year-old trial, 2:38¼.

Lizzie Phallas, bay filly, by Phallas. Trial, 3-year-old, quarter 0:37¼, first time ever hitched to a sulky. A natural born trotter.

Marie Phallas, bay mare, by Phallas, 4-year-old trial, 2:28¼. Foaled 1890.

Ralph Phallas, bay gelding, by Phallas trial record, 2:42. Foaled 1891.

Rena Phallas, bay filly, by Phallas, out of dam of Rena Rolfe, 4-year-old, 2:19¼. Foaled 1892.

Phallas, the celebrated stallion was to have been sold, but died a couple of months ago.

Daisy Rolfe, brown mare, by Blackwood, foaled 1884. With training could trot better than 2:30.

Victoria Wilkes, bay mare, by Onward, 2-year old record, 2:41¼. Foaled 1885.

Victoress, bay mare, by Brown, record, 2:28.¼ Foaled 1888.

Victoria Sprague, by Governor Sprague foaled 1880. She has shown quarters in 0:35, over half mile track.

Bonnie Wilkes, black filly, by Lexington Wilkes. Trial 3-year-old, 2:32. Foaled 1891.

Alcina, bay mare, by Sultan, foaled 1889.

Bellona, bay mare, by Brown foaled in 1881.

Changelet, bay mare, by Volunteer, foaled in 1881.

Soda Water, bay gelding, by Lexington Wilkes, foaled 1892.

Highwine, bay mare, by Nutwood. Foaled in 1887. Showed a 2:40 gait as a 2-year-old.

Medusa, bay mare, by Madrid. Foaled 1888. Queere, bay mare, by Sultan, foaled 1888. Rosie Phallamount, bay mare, by Phallamount, foaled 1886. Rosa Bemis chestnut mare, by Almont, foaled 1879. Blue Bell, bay filly, by Brown, foaled 1891. Ida Lass, bay filly, by Phallas, foaled 1891. Sunbeam, bay mare, by Nutwood, foaled 1883. Evas, bay mare, by Volunteer, foaled 1883. Debora, black mare, by Pluto, foaled 1887. Phallo, bay gelding, by Phallas, foaled 1892. Lexo, bay gelding, by Lexington Wilkes, foaled 1891.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Charles Edgar, Wausau, band saw mill; Maria R. Hersch, Milwaukee, commutator brush; John Matheus, Milwaukee, chill; Peter Schultz and A. Kunde, Racine; pulley: Charles F. Smalley, Manitowoc, guide attachement for drag saws; John W. Suetterle, Milwaukee, reversible handle for refrigerator doors.

Cruel and Unusual Punishment.

Washington Post: Gov. Waite has been visiting Mr. Debs When we consider that the sentence of the court didn't include punishment of this sort it would appear that the retired labor leader is being unfairly treated.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist; Racine, Wis

POLL TAX IN LABOR.

Senator Westcott Introduces an Important Bill in the Legislature.

Last summer a number of farmers in this county became involved in a dispute with regard to poll taxes. Many farmers refused to work out the tax, as it is called and at one time it looked as if arrests and prosecution would follow. A bill has been drawn up by Senator Westcott amending the laws so as to make poll taxes payable in labor instead of money. The bill, if it becomes a law, will go a long way towards helping the good road movement. It reads that hereafter all taxes assessed for making and repairing roads in any town in this state shall be paid in money and collected by the town treasurer at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are collected in said towns for other town and county purposes, and the taxes so collected shall be disbursed by said treasurer on warrants drawn by the town board. The amount of highway taxes that may be assessed in any town for any one year and the manner of making such assessment shall remain the same as now provided for by section 1240 of the revised statutes and the amendments thereto; provided. in case there be filed with the town clerk fifteen days prior to the time of holding the annual town meeting a petition in writing, signed by not less than twenty electors of the town shall, at such meeting, vote on the question whether the highway taxes in such town shall be paid in labor instead of money, it shall be the duty of the town clerk to post in three public places of the town, at least ten days prior to the time of holding such town meeting, notice that such question will be submitted at such meeting to a vote of the electors. In case the electors at such meeting vote that the highway tax shall be paid in labor instead of money, such labor shall be performed under the supervision of a road superintendent or superintendents appointed by the town board under this act and at such time as the town board or road superintendent may determine, and thereafter all highway taxes in such town may be paid in labor until on a like petition by twenty electors and free holders the electors of such town shall, at a regular town meeting, by a vote of the electors of such town, decide to pay such taxes in money as hereinbefore provided. All the provisions of the revised statutes of 1878, and the acts amendatory thereof, for the collection of highway taxes when paid in labor, shall as far as applicable, apply, except that such superintendents shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the road overseers mentioned in the statutes.

ALL WANT GOOD ROADS.

Two Racine Citizens Attend the Good Roads Banquet at Milwaukee.

Postmaster Andrew Simonson and John W. Knight attended the good roads banquet at the Pfister hotel, Milwaukee, last night. Mayor Jackson I. Case was not able to attend and sent a letter of regret and favorable to the move. A large number of citizens from various parts of the state braved the cold weather and took part in the proceedings.

The main table was occupied by distinguished guests and speakers. To Chairman Morrison's right were T. W. Spence, Milwaukee; Volney W. Foster, Chicago; George G. Wilcox, Chicago; Thomas W. Blackstock, Sheboygan; R. C. Spencer, Milwaukee; Abbot Bassett, George E. Gooch, Alexander Clark and Henry Cobb, Chicago To Mr. Morrison's left were John Johnson J. V. Quarles, Mayor Koch A. K. Hamilton, R. B. Mallory, Rev. Judson Titsworth of Milwaukee, and W. E. Carter of Platteville. At the five flanking tables were representatives from nearly every city of importance in the state.

Letters of regret were received from Governor Altgeld, Mayor Pettit of Kenosha, and others. Governor Upham, who was expected to be present, found himself at the last moment unable to come and sent a telegram expressing his regrets. Ex-Governor Peck, who also hoped to attend, was unable to take part in the banquet.

When the cloth was cleared to give place to coffee and cigars the more material portion was followed by an hour of speech-making, wherein was mingled brightness, wit and practical hints as to the best manner in which to achieve the object dear to the heart of all present.

A set of resolutions was passed favoring the permanent improvement of public highways in the state of Wisconsin and that they be put in such condition as to admit of convenient travel thereon at all times of the year, irrespective of weather as far as that is possible.

One of the best addresses was made by Hon. J. V. Quarles.

FAVOR JUSTICE WINSLOW.

His Nomination Papers Now Bear 1,300 Names.

So far some 1,300 names have been secured on the nomination papers of Justice Winslow. Mr. J. V. Quarles is receiving several sheets of signatures from correspondents all over the state every day. The number of signatures in the different towns of the state is as follows: Milwaukee, 460; Janesville 40; Evansville 40; Wausau 20; Lake Geneva 35; Ashland 40; Racine 40; Florence 40; Sharon 40; West Superior 40; Stevens Point 65; La Crosse 120; Sheboygan 70; Reedsburg 20; Waukesha 40 Chilton 40; Clintonville 20; Kenosha 40; Superior 120. A large proportion of the signatures are those of lawyers.

A WRESTLING MATCH.

John McCue Will Wrestle For the Championship of the State.

John McCue, of this city, has been matched to wrestle with Eddie Schwahn of Milwaukee, for the amateur championship of Wisconsin. The date of the match has been fixed for Feb. 9. The weight of the contestants will be 125 pounds each. McCue is a well-known athlete of Racine and was a member of the crack base ball club last season. The Milwaukee man is said to be a first class wrestler in his class and no doubt a large number of people will go up from here to witness the contest.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A COMPLETE WRECK.

No Longer Any Doubt of the Fate of the Chicora.

Hull of a Steamer Seen 20 Miles off Grand Haven This Morning.

Officials of the Line, However, Have Given up the Steamer and Crew as Lost—Names of Those on Board.

South Haven, Mich., Jan. 24.—J. S. Morton of the Graham & Morton Transportation company, returned with a party of explorers this afternoon. They found great pieces of mahogany from the Chicora's cabin, life preservers, and a part of a barrel of flour and other evidences of a complete wreck. No effort has been made to find any of the bodies.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Late this afternoon a message was received from Captain Graham, one of the owners of the steamer Chicora, saying the vessel was lost with all on board.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Jan. 24.—A steamer's hull probably that of the Chicora, was seen floating off Grand Haven at noon. It is considered certain that the twenty-four lives aboard are lost.

Milwaukee, Jan. 24.—A telegram from Grand Haven, Mich., to the Evening Wisconsin states that the hull of a steamer was seen twenty miles off that port this morning. Some believe that perhaps the upper works of the steamer Chicora were washed off in the storm and that the hull was left floating and that the derelict seen was the Chicora. Agents of the boat, however, have given her up for lost with all hands on board.

The steamer Chicora, owned by the Graham & Morton Transportation company, was lost in the recent storm on Lake Michigan, with twenty-nine souls on board. Hopes were entertained that the craft might have run into the ice fields on the east shore and then again hope was entertained that Captain Larson of this port, might have seen the boat, but the one he saw turned out to be the tug Morford, sent out to search for the steamer.

A strong search was made all along both shores of Lake Michigan for the boat and also on the lake. It was about noon yesterday that Lighthouse keeper Captain Donahue, of South Haven, Mich., espied through the thick weather what appeared to be portions of wreckage, some north, some south and some abreast the harbor, about two miles out, and within one half mile of the open water. A volunteer searching party, led by Captain Mathews, of the United States life saving station, after a perilous trip over moving ice hummocks, came upon a large mass of fresh wreckage wedged in the ice, the bulk of it under the ice and water. Portions of it brought back are pronounced by steamboatmen and sailors as unquestionably pieces of the missing Chicora. The weather was very thick, and, as a strong gale was blowing from the west, darkness prevented any further search.

List of Those Lost.

The list of those lost, so far as known, is as follows:

CLARK, JAMES R., clerk, St. Joseph.
DAVIS, JESSE, porter, Benton Harbor.
DOWNEY, GRANT A. oiler, Detroit.
HODGES, JOHN, watchman, Baltimore.
LYNCH, NATE, cook, St. Joseph.
M'CLURE, ROBERT, chief engineer, Detroit.
MALONE, JAMES, pantryman, Chicago.
MARKS, JOSEPH, wheelman, Benton Harbor.
MORGAN, M. W., head waiter, Benton Harbor.
PEARL, JOSEPH, passenger, St. Joseph.
ROBERTSON, THOMAS, watchman.
SIMONS, C. D., first mate, Benton Harbor.
STINES, ED. captain, St. Joseph.
STINES, BEN, second mate, St. Joseph son of the captain.
WIRTZ A., second engineer, Detroit.
EIGHT DECK HANDS, names unknown.
TWO FIREMEN, names unknown.
ONE COAL PASSER, name unknown.

Captain Stines, Mate C. D. Simons, Engineer McClure, Nate Lynch, the cook and Clerk James R. Clarke have families. The rest of the men are single.

Vessel Valued at $160,000.

The loss of the vessel exclusive of the cargo amounts to $160,000, and the cargo of thirty eight car loads of flour was valued at $20,000. The Chicora was a screw steamer of about 900 tons burden and was built by the Detroit Dry Dock company two years ago. She was valued at $150,000 at that time. The Graham & Morton company carried no insurance on her, and there was no insurance on the cargo of flour, which was worth $20,000. Owing to dull business she was taken out of commission about Jan. 1, but last Saturday was again put in commission. She is a strongly built boat and was well manned.

The crew may possibly have escaped drowning at once and be now adrift on an ice field. Captain Stines is said to have had forebodings of impending disaster and some time ago said as much to friends.

Joseph Pearl, who was doubtless lost with the boat, was one of the bright, promising young business men of St. Joseph, one of the firm of Howard & Pearl, druggists. He was widely known and esteemed.

The United States and Hawaii.

New York Advertiser: It is evident from Mr. Cleveland's suggestions to congress that it is a matter of utter indifference to the present administration what becomes of Hawaii. He expresses himself as one who would be glad to have those islands "off my hands." The American people are in entirely a different temper. Hawaii morally belongs to the republic, and while the people do not desire to act churlishly toward Great Britain, they sternly insist that no step shall be taken that may weaken our claim upon a country which at no distant day should constitute a portion of the Union.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Tricky Methods Used by Marshall Bellar in Arresting Rev. Percival.

The announcement made through the columns of the Journal last evening that Rev. Charles Percival had been arrested by Marshall Adam Bellar and hurriedly hustled off to Burlington, created wide spread interest and much surprise throughout the entire city. Very few were aware of the tricky proceedings of the Burlington marshal until it was read in these columns. Sheriff Pugh and the attaches about his office were not even informed of the fact that his deputy, Adam Bellar, was in this city. He arrived yesterday forenoon unbeknown to anybody with the warrant for the preacher's arrest snugly tucked in his inside pocket. The warrant was issued by Justice E. H. Mosher of Burlington, and signed by Charles J. Herrimann. Marshal Bellar kept out of the way until nearly train time when he procured a rig and drove to Mr. Percival's home on La Salle street to serve it. The minister asked for a little time so that he could confer with his attorney, but this was refused him and he was unceremoniously hustled off in the carriage to the depot. There was no other course for him to pursue but to submit to the inevitable and accompany the marshal to Burlington, which he did without any hesitancy. Marshal Bellar took this course to avoid habeas corpus proceedings which would surely have been instituted if Mr. Percival's arrest had been known. The preliminary examination and his furnishing of a $300 bond has already been told. Mr. Percival arrived home on the late afternoon train. The case will be fought to the bitter end when it comes up for a hearing next Monday, at Burlington. Herrimann has engaged Ryan & Merten of Waukesha, as his attorneys, while Judge Hand has charge of the defense. Mr. Percival takes his arrest good naturedly and has no fear of the final outcome of the trial.

COLD FOOD FOR BREAKFAST.

Why the Early Meal in England Differs From That in America.

The English breakfast is a meal not understood by us. It may be served in the dining-room or in the library. It is more often "on call" than en famille and there is a total absence, even in the highest circles, of formality in dress or in service. The viands are, for the most part, cold. The English will tell you that this is because they have learned that cold meats are more digestible than hot, and that it is vulgar to eat a heavy meal early in the day, but a shrewd observer in the New York Times attributes their preference to a combination of lazy servants and old-fashioned stoves, which renders it difficult to get a "heavy meal early in the day." Where hot dishes are served they are apt to be "minced veal," or a few thin, crisp slices of Irish bacon. These, with new laid eggs, invariably boiled or steamed, which latter is done at table, are all that are within reach. The cold meats consisting of ham, tongue, "collared head," etc., are placed on the sideboard. As no servant is expected to be in attendance at this meal, the gentlemen of the family go back and forth from table to sideboard, serving those who ask for helpings. The thoughtless, uninitiated American might object to such confusion and inconvenience, but John Bull delights in an affectation of simplicity, and accomplishes informality in his usual clumsy fashion. Such a convenience as a table bell is an unknown article of furnishing. Should the servant by any chance be wanted when out of the room, even at dinner, the mistress will rise from her chair and cross to the mantel, by the side of which is an electric button or bell punch, communicating with the kitchen.

FORGER CAUGHT.

The Man Who Swindled a Burlington Bank Captured.

The swindler who swindled the Meinhardt bank at Burlington out of $155 by means of a forged draft, and who tried to do up Will Carpenter of this city, is now thought to be languishing behind the bars of the Elkhorn jail. His name is August Timmings and he was arrested in Delavan last week on the charge of swindling both banks in that city by means of forged notes amounting to $365. He is a stock buyer who lives a few miles south of Delavan and has two small children.

He had a hearing and bail was placed at $1,500 which he was unable to furnish, and was therefore taken to jail. He has another hearing Saturday.

Edward Brook and C. B. Wagner, of Burlington, went to Elkhorn for the purpose of identifying the forger. Though he denied being the man and tried to conceal his identity by changing his personal appearance, they were satisfied that he was the man that committed the forgery at Burlington.

REV. PERCIVAL'S PRESENT.

Clergymen Present Him With $100 in Gold to Help Him in His Legal Trouble.

Several of the city clergymen called upon Rev. C.H. Percival at his home last evening, and presented him with a purse containing $100 in gold, to assist him in defraying the expenses of the legal proceedings in which he is now involved.

The preliminary examination of Rev. Mr. Percival will take place at Burlington on Tuesday next. E. O. Hand will take care of Mr. Percival's side of the case and Ryan & Merton of Waukesha, have been retained by Herriman, the complainant. District Attorney Peter B. Nelson has not yet been notified of the warrant having been issued and it is not likely he will be called upon to prosecute. A large delegation will go to Burlington on the day of the trial.

WILLIAM WRATTEN LEAVES.

He Goes to Marion, Iowa, Tomorrow Evening.

William Wratten leaves for Marion, Ia., tomorrow evening, where he takes a position as foreman of the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad shops, held by Thomas Quinn, a former Racine gentleman, until the time of his death. Mr. Wratten has resided in this city for forty-six years, all of his life and for thirty-two years has been employed in the railroad shops. During the past few years he has held the position as foreman here and is considered one of the best men in the employ of the great railroad system. He has scores of friends here and they will be sorry to see him go, but glad to learn of his promotion. His family will go with him. P. J. Kennedy a well-known mechanic, will take Mr. Wrattens' place here.

A Chilly Berth.

Buffalo Commercial: The great object in appointing a minister to Russia seems to send some politician there who will stay about long enough to get chilled through at St. Petersburg, and then resign and come home to write magazine articles about the Czar and the Russian people.

Senator Cullom favors bond issues as the best means for protecting the credit of the nation.

ALMOST A MIRACLE!

A Well Known Railroad Man's Experience—Life Saved in a Way Which is Wonderful, and Ought to be Told Everywhere Far and Wide.

MR. CHARLES ANNABLE.

There is no better railroad man than Mr. Charles Annable, who resides at 20 Jordan avenue, Brunswick, Me. He has occupied trusted positions for thirty years on the Maine Central R. R.

"Yes," said Mr. Annable to the writer, "I can tell some remarkable stories from my long thirty years' railroad experience, but something has happened recently which is of the greatest importance to the people. Before I speak of myself, however, let my wife relate her wonderful experience."

"I have been troubled," began Mrs. Annable, "so bad with neuralgia that I could not turn my head in bed. It seemed as though my head was paralyzed. I was so troubled with heart disease and palpitation that a good many nights I thought I might pass away during the night.

"I suffered severely, and expected every day would be my last. My head seemed sometimes as though it would be paralyzed, and the least exertion would upset me and render me terribly weak and nervous. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and it completely cured me—made me well and strong again.

"It seems as though my cure was almost a miracle, for I am now cured. My neighbors, well-knowing my condition, are astonished at my recovery, and I can not halt highly enough express my gratitude for this wonderful medicine. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I shall be glad to answer inquiries at any time."

"I also have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy," said Mr. Annable, "and have derived great benefit from its use; I know it is the best of all. medicines. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and shall continue to do so upon every chance."

The enthusiasm of Mr. and Mrs. Annable in regard to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is not to be wondered at. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, wonderful because it cures almost everybody who uses it. It makes the sick well everywhere. It gives health and strength to the weak, tired and nervous sufferer. It gives good digestion to the dyspeptic, sweet sleep to the sleepless, and makes life again a joy and pleasure to those whom weak nerves and tired brains have rendered depressed in spirits, melancholy, discouraged and well nigh hopeless. Use it and it will make you well. Doctors recommend it because it is the discovery and prescription of the well-known physician, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York City who is without doubt the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. The doctor can be consulted in all cases, without charge personally or by letter.

RULES FOR GUNNERS.

Follow These Directions and Avoid Sad Accidents.

A correspondent of the American Field sends that paper the following rules, which, if carefully observed by those carrying weapons will avoid many sad accidents:

1. Never under any circumstances point your gun toward a human being.

2. Never carry it so that if it were accidentally discharged it would even endanger the life of a dog.

3. Always think which way your gun is pointed, and if a companion is in the field with you, no matter how near or how temptingly the game appears, do not shoot until you know where he is; a stray shot may be sufficient to destroy an eye forever.

4. Never carry a loaded gun in a wagon.

5. Never carry a loaded gun over a fence; put it through and then get over.

6. Always carry a gun at half-cock; if a breechloader never let the hammer rest on the plungers.

7. Never get in front of a gun; if you are falling drop it so that the muzzle will be from you.

8. If the cartridge sticks the stout blade of a knife will probably extract it; if not, take out the other cartridge, cut a straight stick and poke it out from the muzzle; even then do not get in front of a gun.

9. After firing one barrel take the cartridge out of the other and examine the wad to see that it is not loosened, as it sometimes is after a heavy recoil, for, should it get up into the barrel, it is liable to burst the gun.

10. Never take hold of the muzzle of a gun to draw it toward you.

11. Never set a gun up so that if it should fall the muzzle would be toward you.

12. Never keep a loaded gun in the house.

Follow all these rules, be self-possessed and the fields will afford you sport without danger.

Sovereign on the Wane.

Nebraska State Journal: Grand Master Sovereign of the Knights of Labor is nearing the end of his rope. Sixty thousand of the sixty-five thousand of the rank and file of the knights now on the rolls have definitely refused to pay their dues to the national organization. The reason given is that under Sovereign is a small army of officials who toil not, neither do do they spin, but get bigger wages out of the savings of the working knights than they ever drew as horny-handed laboring men and whose services to the order are rather ornamental than useful. Powderly originated the system but had tact enough to keep the knights reasonably content, Sovereign, on the contrary, is totally devoid of tact and business qualifications has done more in six months to tear down the organization by his crank proclamations than all the machinations of bloody capitalists have been able to accomplish in ten years.

Ludicrous.

New York Mail and Express: The time has arrived when we can afford to smile at the bombastic declarations of unregenerate secessionists who have found their way into the house of representatives from some of the Bourbon districts of the south. One of these stray cattle, Mr. Jones of Virginia, yesterday in the discussion of a pension bill declared that he knew the lost cause was right, and Mr. Talbert of South Carolina said the lost cause "is the everlasting cause of liberty." He added, in a sudden burst of eloquence: "You can like that or you can lump it. I love the cause today as much as I did when a boy. I bared my bosom to your bullets on the battlefield of Virginia." This was enough for the disgusted members on both sides of the house, and the session was speedily adjourned.

Call for Rev. Percival.

The Journal has learned from pretty reliable authority that Rev. Charles Percival has received or will receive a call to go to South Chicago, at a salary of something like $3,500 per year.

For Some Other Fellow.

Philadelphia Record: Great Britain, while newly enamored of arbitration in the case of disputes with this country, has been unable to see any merit in the principle in other directions, and especially in the matter of her territorial claims in Venezuela. Repeatedly in the past half century has this South American republic asked that the boundary question between the two countries be arbitrated, and her request has invariably been refused. If England be at last disposed to assume a more complaisant attitude toward Venezuela the change of mood may doubtless be accredited to the requirements of consistency.

Wisconsin National Banks.

The report of the comptroller of the currency on the National banks of Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee at the close of business on Dec. 19, compared with the similar report of his office for Oct. 2 last shows an increase of loans and discounts from $21,754,600 to $22,287,233. Stocks, securities, etc., increased from $1,307,078 to $1,365,803. The gold coin reserve increased from $1,619,838 to $1,646,546. The surplus funds decreased from $1,990,662 to $1,989,912. Individual deposits increased from $21,588,598 to $21,866,097. The average reserve held fell from 33.71 to 32.10.

(Extract from catalogue of a leading library)—"In the novels and stories marked with an asterisk, the happy couples get married at the finish."—Chronik der Zeit.

A MAN CAN'T WORK.

When He is Suffering With Piles.

He Can't Eat, Can't Sleep, Can't Get Comfort Any Way But One—Pyramid Pile Cure Will Cure Him, Give Relief at Once—Never Known to Fail.

Just a little pain may so distract a man's mind that it will cost him hundreds of dollars. Life is a battle. To succeed one needs all his energies and all his brain force to apply to the question at hand. Even a corn will make him irritable, cross, angry—and an angry man seldom succeeds. The trifling pain of a corn is a pleasant feeling beside the agonizing ache of piles. That is a pain which seems to pervade the whole body. It communicates itself to all the parts near the seat of the trouble and brings on a heavy, dragging feeling in the perineum. Those who have never so suffered do not know what it means. It racks the nerves, prevents sleep, prevents concentrated thought and makes a man lose flesh as fast as he would with a virulent fever.

And yet piles are looked upon as a little thing. They are neglected—allowed to run on from month to month and year to year. By and by comes a dangerous surgical operation. Maybe it cures—maybe it kills.

There is only one sure, safe and quick cure for piles. It is the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is a recent discovery and its properties are such that it cleanses, soothes and heals the inflamed parts, reduces the inflammation at once and with continued treatment, removes all swelling and all traces of the disease. It puts the membranes in a healthy, active condition and cures completely and permanently.

From C. F. Collins, Garnett: I commenced using the Pyramid Pile Cure and my case was so bad I thought the remedy was going to fail in my case, but before I had used two thirds of one package I began to feel much better and can honestly say I am entirely cured. It is the quickest and surest remedy I have ever tried or heard of.

From Josiah Roberts, Port Oram, N. J.: Just one quarter of a package of the Pyramid Pile Cure did wonders for me and I have lost no opportunity of recommending such a great remedy.

From Wm. McHale, Rockport, Mass.: One package of Pyramid Pile Cure has helped more than anything I have yet used.

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists generally. If yours doesn't keep it, he will get it for you if you ask him. Book on cause and cure of piles sent free. Address Pyramid Drug Co., Albion, Mich.

Stop Thief!

Any one whose Watch has a

Lox Bow Ring

bow (ring), will never have occasion to use this time-honored cry. It is the only bow that cannot be twisted off the case, and is found only on Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A watch case opener, which will save your finger nails, sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff—John Pugh, Racine.
District Attorney—Peter B. Nelson, Racine.
Clerk—John Dixon.
Register of Deeds—P. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Abrams.
Superintendent of Schools—Elmer A. Morse, Franksville.
Coroner—Chris H. Sciippio, Racine.

TOWN OFFICERS:

MT. PLEASANT
Chairman—John E. Rowlands, P. O. Racine.
Town Clerk—James H. Crane, P. O. Racine.
Treasurer—George Ellarson, P. O. Racine.

CALEDONIA
Chairman—Will m C. Smith, Racine.
Town Clerk—Frank Renke, Racine.
Treasurer—G. P. Sands, Tabor.

YORKVILLE
Chairman—H. Skewes, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Richard Russell, Union Grove.
Treasurer—William D. Bixby, Union Grove.

RAYMOND
Chairman—G. Schenk, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—B. Jamin West, Kneeland.
Treasurer—Casper Koll, Kneeland.

DOVER
Chairman—John H. Smith, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Frank Cox, Kansasville.
Treasurer—Robert Hankinson, Kansasville.

NORWAY
Chairman—O. Hanson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—James Boyd, North Cape.
Treasurer—Even S. Thompson, Wind Lake.

ROCHESTER
Chairman—George H. Blake, Rochester.
Town Clerk—William Bell, Rochester.
Treasurer—A. J. Robertson, Rochester.

WATERFORD
Chairman—Fred Cooper, Waterford.
Town Clerk—Chris. Berger, Waterford.
Treasurer—Eric Peterson, Waterford.

BURLINGTON
Chairman—A. M. Aldrich, Burlington.
Town Clerk—Edward F. Rakow, Burlington.
Treasurer—Adam Prasch, Burlington.

VILLAGE OF BURLINGTON
Clerk—C. H. Rensselaer.
Supervisor—H. E. Zimmerman.
Treasurer—August Rauschenfels.

VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE
Clerk—E. W. Trent.
Supervisor—O. L. Crabb.
Treasurer—W. J. Calleander.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain, invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway, New York City. Send for book FREE.

CANFIELD DRESS SHIELDS

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP
For Parker's Ginger Tonic at once. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
BOILING WATER OR MILK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, being now restored to health by a simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send, free of charge, a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections. Both parties will find this a valuable prescription, as it is unquestionable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Family Secret. Indispensable to the happy home. Be sound for particulars to Lock Box 120, Lansing, Mich.

Neat Printing is the kind you want — Work that is done in a slovenly manner, for a cheap price, is not the kind that pays either the customer or the printer.

We have the facilities to turn out — and do turn out — a very fine grade of printing at a reasonable price

Address all orders for printing to The Journal Co. 325 Main St.

THE PEOPLE OF THE MIST.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

[Copyright, 1893, by the Author.]

Scorn through all time have those holy names been spoken save in utter darkness and with covered heads," Juanna answered boldly, "but now is the new hour, the hour of the coming, and now they shall be called aloud in the light of day from open lips and with uplifted eyes. Hearken, Children of the Snake, these are the names by which we were known in the beginning: Aca is my name, the Mother of the Snake. Jal is he named who is the Snake. Say, do ye know us now?"

As these words rang from her lips a groan of terror burst from every man who heard them. Then the aged priest cried aloud: "Down upon your faces, ye Children of the Snake. Worship, all ye People of the Spear, Dwellers in the Mist. Aca, the queen immortal, has come again. Jal, the god, has put on the flesh of men. Olfan, lay down thy kingship. It is his. Ye priests, throw wide the temples. They are theirs. Worship the mother; do honor to the god."

The multitude heard and prostrated themselves like a single man, every one of them crying in a shout of thunder:

"Aca, the queen of life, has come! Jal, the death god, has put on flesh! Worship the mother; do honor to the god!"

It was as though the army had suddenly been smitten with death, and of the hundreds there Juanna and Otter alone were left standing. There was one exception, however, and that was Olfan, the warrior chief, who remained upon his feet, not seeming to relish the command to abdicate his authority thus brusquely in favor of a dwarf, were he god or man.

Otter, who was utterly bewildered, not comprehending a word of what had been said and being unable to fathom the meaning of these strange antics, pointed at the chief with his spear by way of calling Juanna's attention to the fact that he was still standing. But the great man interpreted the action otherwise. Evidently he thought that the newly arrived god was invoking destruction on him. His pride yielded to his superstition, and he sank to his knees also.

When the sound of the worshiping had passed away, Juanna spoke again, addressing the old priest.

"Rise, my child," she said—he might well have been her great-grandfather—"and rise all ye soldiers of the spear and servants of the snake, and hear my words. Ye know me now. Ye know me by the holy name. Ye know me by the fashion of my face and by the red stone that gleams upon my brow. In the beginning my blood fell yonder and was frozen into such gems as these which today ye offer yearly to him who is my son and slew me. Now the fate is accomplished, and his reign is finished. I come with him indeed, and he is still a god, but he loves me as a son again and bows the knee to me in service. Enough; ye know the ancient tale that is fulfilled this day. Now we pass on toward your city, there to sojourn with you awhile and to proclaim the law of the ending, and we pass alone. There in your city let a place be made ready for us, a place apart, but nigh to the temple, and let food be brought to the place, that my servants may eat. At the gates of the city also let men be waiting to bear us to that place. Let none spy upon us, lest an evil fate attend you all, and let none be disobedient, lest we pass from you back to the land of death and dreams. Perchance we shall not tarry here for long. Perchance we come to bring a blessing and to depart again. Therefore hasten to do our bidding and do it all. For this time farewell, my servants."

Having spoken thus with much dignity, accompanied by Otter, whose hand she held as before, Juanna withdrew herself, stepping backward very slowly toward the circle of rocks and singing as she went.

CHAPTER XII.

Juanna and Otter gained the circle of rocks where the little band lay watching and wonder struck—that is, all except Son, who sat apart brooding, her arms clasped upon her breast. Things had befallen as she expected, as they must befall indeed, provided that Juanna did not forget her lesson or show fear, and that the dwarf did nothing foolish. But Son knew well that this was but the beginning of the struggle, and that, although it might be comparatively easy for Juanna and Otter to enter the city and impose themselves on its superstition haunted people as the incarnations of their fabled gods, the maintenance of the imposture was a very different matter. Moreover, she knew that, should they be discovered, escape would be impossible, or that at best it must be most difficult. Therefore she sat apart and brooded, for notwithstanding their present triumph her heart foreboded evil.

But with the others it was different. They had heard the singing; they had seen the regiment of great men prostrate themselves, and the sound of worshiping had come to their ears like thunder, but of the why and wherefore of it all they could only guess.

"What has happened?" said Leonard eagerly. "Your initiation seems to have come off well."

"Did the men all back, and I will tell you," Juanna answered.

Leonard did so, but instead of speaking she broke into hysterical laughter. Her nerves had been overstrained, and now they sought relief thus.

"You must all be very respectful to Otter and myself," she said at length, "for we really are gods. Don't look shocked, Francisco. I begin to believe in it myself. We have only just found it out, but I assure you it is a fact. They accepted us fully, and that after not more than five minutes' cross examination. Listen." And she told them all that had passed.

While she was speaking the regiment began to move, no longer in a square, but in a formation of companies. Company by company it rushed by where they stood, shaking the earth with its footsteps, and as each section passed them it tossed its spears into the air as a salute, crying, "Glory to the mother, glory to the snake!" and fled on toward the city.

At length the story was done, and the regiment was gone.

"Well," said Leonard, "so far so good. Juanna, you are the bravest and the cleverest girl in the whole world. Most young women would have forgotten everything and gone into hysterics at the critical point."

"I kept them till afterward," she answered demurely. "And as for being brave and clever, I only repeated what Son taught me like a parrot. You see, I knew that I should be killed if I made any mistake, and that sharpens the memory. All I have to say is, if the snake they talk so much about is anything like those which are tattooed upon the old priests' breasts, I have no wish to make a nearer acquaintance with it. I hate snakes. There, don't say any more," for both Leonard and Francisco were breaking into fresh protestations of gratitude and admiration. "If you want to thank anybody, thank Son."

And so I do," said Leonard heartily, for his spirits had risen in a most wonderful manner. "Son, you have told us the truth, and you have managed well, and I thank you."

"Did you take me for a liar?" the woman answered, fixing her gloomy eyes upon Leonard's face. "I told you the truth, deliverer, when I said that my people would accept the Shepherdess and this black dog of yours as their gods. But did I not tell you also that the death of the rest of us lies in the matter? If not, I say so now. You have not been named a god, deliverer, nor has yonder bald pate"—the natives called Francisco thus because of his tonsure—"and your black dog will betray you by his yapping. When you look down the jaws of the snake, remember then that Son told you the truth, deliverer. Perchance you shall find the red stones you seek hidden in his belly, white man."

"Be silent, Son," said Juanna indignantly, and she slunk back like a whipped hound.

"Confound the old woman," put in Leonard, with a shiver. "She is a black Jonah, and if I have to go inside this snake I hope that it will be a case of ladies first, that is all. It will be the best place for her."

"I am sure I don't know what has happened to Son," said Juanna. "Her native air has a very bad effect upon her temper."

"Well, the future must look out for itself," answered Leonard, "snake or no snake. At present we must follow our luck. Otter, listen to me. Do you understand that you are a god, the god of this people?"

"The god, baas? That is what that old cow Son called me when first we met in an evil hour. What is a god?"

"You fool, have I not told you a hundred times? You are not a man any more—you are a spirit. Once you ruled this people in the past, and now you will rule them again. You and the Shepherdess are both gods. She is your mother, and you are her son."

"Yes, baas, no doubt, but once I had another mother, a much uglier one."

"Otter, cease to talk folly, else when you are no more a god I will kill you. Now you are a god, and we are all your servants, except the Shepherdess. When you [illegible] roughly, like a great chief to the lowest of his people, calling us dogs and slaves. If you name me 'baas' in public, I will beat you privately when you are no more a god. You will do best to speak little or not at all, so that none can take hold of your words, which are always foolish."

"If you say that I am god, baas, it is enough, for doubtless you have met the gods and know their ways, though it is strange that none have told me this before. They must be an ugly people, the gods. But how will it be with the settlement men when they hear that I am a great spirit? They will say: 'Does a spirit walt upon a man and call him chief? Does a spirit clean the guns and cook the food for a man?' They will ask many such things, and the great people will hear them. And will they think then that I am a god? No. They will know me for a liar and will kill me and all of us."

"That is true," said Leonard. Then he summoned Peter and the settlement men and addressed them. He told them that the plot had succeeded, and that Otter and the Shepherdess were accepted as the gods of the People of the Mist. Because of this they were left alive and held in honor, who, but for it, would now be dead, riddled through with the arrows of the great people. He explained to them for the second time that it was necessary to the safety of all that this delusion as to the divinity of Otter and the Shepherdess should be maintained, since, should the slightest suspicion of fraud cross the minds of the great people, without doubt they would all be sacrificed as impostors.

This was the tale they should tell: They should say that all of them were hunting game in a far country with himself, Son and Francisco when one night they heard a singing, and by the light of the moon they saw the Shepherdess and the dwarf Otter coming toward them. Then the Shepherdess and Otter commanded them to be their servants and travel with them to a new land, and they obeyed them, white and black together, for they saw that they were not mortals.

This was the tale that they must tell, and, moreover, they must set up to their words if they would continue to look upon the sun.

When their first surprise was past, the settlement men, who were quick witted people, entered into the spirit of the thing readily enough. Indeed Peter caused them to repeat the story to him, so that he might be sure that they had its details by heart.

Then they continued their march toward the city on the hill. The two white men went first, next came Juanna and Otter, followed by Son, and last of all walked the settlement men. An hour's journey brought them to the bank of the river, which, dividing above it, engirdled the town, to reunite near the roadway that they followed. Here canoes were ready to take them across to the island, or, rather, the peninsula, on which the city was built, and on the other side of the river they found priests waiting in the great gateway, with two litters that had been prepared for Juanna and Otter respectively. This the farther bank was lined with some thousands of spectators, who, when the divine pair set their feet upon its shores, prostrated themselves, men, women and children, and burst into a shout of welcome.

Juanna and Otter took no heed. With such dignity as they could command, and in the dwarf's case it was not much, they entered the litters, drew the hide curtains and were borne forward swiftly. After them came Leonard, Francisco and the others, while the population followed in silence.

Now the sun was sinking, but enough of daylight was left to show how strange were the place and the people among which they found themselves. The city indeed was rudely built of like materials and in such fashion as the house in the plain that has been described already. But the streets were roughly paved. Each habitation stood apart from the other in its own garden, and the gates were of wood, fastened together with primitive iron bolts. There were drinking shops, or, rather, booths and a large market place, which they crossed as they ascended the hill, and where, as they afterward discovered, this people carried on their trade, if trade it could be called, for they had no money and conducted all transactions, like other savages, upon a principle of barter.

As they went Leonard took note of these things, which, to his mind, showed clearly that the inhabitants of this city were the degenerate inheritors of some ancient and forgotten civilization. Their fortifications, stone built houses, drinking shops and markets indicated this, just as their rude system of theology, with its divinities of light and darkness or of death and life, each springing from the other, engaged in an eternal struggle, and yet one, was probably the survival of some elaborate nature myth of the early world.

But nothing struck him so much as the appearance of the people. In size they were almost giants, a peculiarity which was shared by the women, some of whom measured 6 feet in height. In common with other uncivilized races, most of these women wore little except a girdle and a goatskin cloak that hung loosely upon their shoulders, displaying their magnificent proportions somewhat freely. They were much handsomer than the men, having splendid solemn eyes, very white teeth and a remarkable dignity of gait. Their faces, however, wore the same somber look as those of their husbands and brothers, and they did not chatter after the manner of their sex, but contented themselves with pointing out the peculiarities of the strangers in a few brief words to their children or to one another.

After they had crossed the market place there came a long and gentle ascent, which terminated at a wall surrounding the lower of the two great buildings that they had seen from the plain. Passing its gates, they halted at the doors of the first of these edifices. Here the priests stood with torches—or at least they judged them to be priests from the symbol of the snake's head tattooed upon their naked breasts—ready to conduct them to their resting place, for now the night was closing in rapidly. Soon they found themselves within the walls of a great house, built in the usual way with rough bowlders, but on three sides of a square and inclosing a courtyard in which a fountain bubbled. The furniture of the house was rude, but grotesquely carved, and in the courtyard stood a throne sheltered by a roof of turf and fashioned of black wood and ivory, with feet shaped like those of a human being. Indeed, as they afterward discovered, this was the palace of the king, Olfan, who had been summarily ejected by the priests to make room for the newcomers.

Here in this strange dwelling the attendant priests assigned them all quarters, the settlement men in one wing Leonard, Francisco and Son in the other, and Juanna and Otter in two separate apartments in the body of the building. This arrangement involved the separation of the party, but it was difficult to offer objections, so they were forced to acquiesce to it. Presently women came in bearing food—boiled corn, milk in bowls and roasted flesh in plenty—of which Leonard and Francisco ate with thankfulness.

Before they went to sleep Leonard looked into the courtyard and was somewhat alarmed to find that guards were stationed at every door, while in front of those leading to the apartments of Juanna and Otter stood a body of priests, with torches in their hands. He made an effort to pass through these guards in order to visit Juanna, but without a word they lifted their great spears and stopped him, and for that time he abandoned the attempt.

"Why do the priests stand before the door of the Shepherdess, Son?" asked Leonard.

"They guard the place of the gods," she answered. "Unless the gods will it none may enter there."

"Say, Son," Leonard asked again, "are you not afraid of being here in your own land?"

"I am much afraid, deliverer, for if I am found out then I die. Yet many years have gone by since I fled. Few live who knew me, and perchance none remember me; also now I do not wear my hair after the fashion of my people, and therefore I may escape unless the priests discover me by their magic. And now I would sleep."

On the following morning at dawn Leonard arose, and accompanied by Francisco went into the courtyard. This time the soldiers did not try to stop them, but the priests were still standing in front of Juanna's door, looking like specters in the gray mist. They went to them and signified by signs that they would worship the queen, but were sternly refused admission in words which they could not understand, but that Son, who was listening, afterward translated to them.

"The mother had come to her home," said the spokesman, "and might be profaned no more by the eyes of the vulgar. The snake also was in his home, and none should look upon him."

When arguments failed, Leonard tried to force his way through and was met by a huge spear pointed at his throat. How things would have ended it is difficult to say had not Juanna herself appeared at this juncture, standing between the curtains of the doorway. At the sight of her the priests and soldiers fell upon their faces, and Leonard had sufficient presence of mind to follow their example, dragging Francisco down beside him.

"What is this tumult?" she asks the guards in their own tongue.

"I tell you what it is, Juanna," said Leonard, rubbing his head upon the ground and speaking in English. "If you do not come to an understanding with these infernal scoundrels, you will be cut off from all communication with us, and, what is more, we shall be cut off, too, in another way. Will you be so good as to issue an order that we are to be admitted when we like?"

Juanna turned toward the priests and spoke angrily.

"Who has dared to forbid my servants to come before me and worship me? My will is my own, and I only make it known. It is my will that these white men and yonder black woman pass in before me at their pleasure."

"Thy will is our will, mother," said the priests humbly.

So they went in, and the curtains were closed behind them.

"I am so thankful to see you," said Juanna. "You don't know how dreadfully lonely it has been in this great room all night, and I am afraid of those solemn eyed priests who stand round the doors. The women who brought me food last night crawled about the place on all fours, like dogs. It is horrible."

"I am sorry that you have been left alone," said Leonard, "but you must try to make better arrangements. Son might sleep with you, at any rate. Where is Otter? Let us pay him a visit. I want to see how that god is getting on."

Juanna went to the door and addressed the priests, saying that she desired to be led before the snake, and her servants with her. They demurred a little and then gave way, and all four of them were conducted first into the courtyard, in which no human being was to be seen, and thence into an adjoining chamber, where a curious sight awaited them. In a huge chair sat upon a dais sat Otter, looking furious and by no means at ease, while stretched upon the ground in front of him lay four priests, who muttered prayers unceasingly.

"Welcome, baas," he cried in rapture at the sight of Leonard. "Welcome, Shepherdess."

"You fool," answered Leonard in Dutch, but speaking in the most humble voice and sinking to his knees. "If you will not remember that you are a god, I will break your neck as soon as we are alone. Did these fellows be gone. The Shepherdess will translate for you."

"Go, dogs," said Otter, taking the hint. "Go and bring me food. I would speak with my servant, who is named Baas, and with my mother."

"These are the words of the snake that he speaks in the holy tongue," said Juanna, and she translated them.

The four priests rose, and bowing to the earth crept backward out of the room. As soon as they were gone Otter leaped from his throne, with an exclamation of rage that caused the others to burst out laughing.

"Laugh, baas, laugh if you will," said the dwarf, "for you have never been a god and don't know what it is. What think you, baas? All night long I have sat upon that great stool, while those accursed dogs burnt stinking stuff beneath my nostrils and muttered nonsense. One hour more, and I should have fallen on them and killed them, for I have had no meat, and hunger makes me mad."

"Hush!" said Leonard. "I hear footsteps. On to your throne, Otter, quick! Juanna, stand by his side. We will kneel."

They had barely time to obey when the curtains were thrown aside, and a priest entered, holding a vessel of wood covered with a cloth. Slowly he crept toward the throne, with his head bent almost to his knees. Then, straightening himself suddenly, he lifted up the wooden vessel and cried aloud:

"We bring you food, O Snake! Eat and be satisfied!"

Otter took the dish, and lifting the cloth gazed upon its contents hungrily, but with an ever growing dissatisfaction.

"Son of a dog," he cried in his own tongue, "is this food to set before a man?" And he held the platter downward, exposing its contents.

They were simple, consisting of various sorts of vegetables and water cresses, poor in quality, for the season was winter, and all of them uncooked. In the center of this fodder, whether placed there in obedience to some religious tradition or by way of ornament or perhaps to assist the digestive process of the god, as a tenpenny nail is said to assist that of an ostrich, was a fine ruby stone, not so big indeed as that which Son had given Leonard, but still of considerable size and value.

Leonard saw it with delight, but not so the dwarf, the selfish promptings of whose stomach caused him to forget that his master had journeyed far to seek such gems as this. In the fury of his disappointed appetite he stood upon the footstool of the throne, and seizing the ruby hurled it at the priest, hitting him fair between the eyes. "Am I an ox," he roared, "that I should live on water grass and red gravel?"

Then the priest, terrified at the behavior of this strange divinity, picked up the offending gem—to the presence of which he attributed his anger—and fled, never looking behind him.

Juanna and Francisco were seized with uncontrollable laughter, while even Son deigned to smile, but Leonard did not smile.

"Oh, you last descendant of generations of asses!" he said bitterly. "You ass with four ears and a tenfold brayl What have you done now? You have hurled the precious stone at the head of him who brought it, and now he will bring no more. Had it not been for you, doubtless with every meal such stones would have been offered to you, and though you grow thin we should all of us have become rich, and that without trouble."

"Forgive me, baas," lamented Otter, "but my rage took away my reason, and I forgot. See now what it is to be a god. It is to be fed upon stuff such as would gripe an ox. Oh, baas, I would that those devils had made you a god and left me your servant!" And again he gazed with disgust upon the water cress and cows of leathery vegetables resembling turnips.

"You had better eat them, Otter," said Juanna, who was still choking with laughter. "If you don't, you may get nothing more for days. Evidently you are supposed to have a small appetite."

Then, driven to it by his ravening hunger, the wretched Otter fell upon the turnips and devoured them sullenly, Leonard rating him all the while for his unequaled stupidity.

Scarcely had he finished his meal when there was a stir without, and once again priests entered, headed on this occasion by that same aged man who had acted as spokesman when Juanna declared herself on the previous day, and who, as they had discovered, was named Nam. In fact, he had many other and much longer names, but as this was the shortest and most convenient of them they adopted it. It chanced that Leonard was standing by Son, and when this priest entered, whom she now saw for the first time, he noticed that she started, trembled and then drew back into the shadow of the throne.

"Some friend of the old lady's youth," thought Leonard to himself. "I hope that he won't recognize her, that is all."

Nam bent himself in adoration before the gods, and then began an address, the substance of which Juanna translated from time to time. Bitterly did he grieve, he said, that such insult had been offered to the snake as the presenting to him among his food of the red stone known as the blood of Aca. That man who had done this folly was doomed to die, if indeed he was not already dead. Well could they understand that, the mother and snake having become reconciled, the proffering to Jal of that which reminded him of the sin of long ago was a wickedness that might bring a curse upon the land. Let the snake be appeased. Command had been given that all such stones should be hidden in a secret place by him who had wrought the crime, and, as he had said, if the man returned alive from that place he should be slain. But he was death, as it should be death henceforth even to mention that stone, of which but one should now be seen in the land—that which the mother wore in memory of the past.

"Oh, Otter, my friend," murmured Leonard to himself, "if I don't pay you out for this my name is not Outram!"

But enough of the stones, went on Nam. He had come upon a greater matter. That night an assembly of all the people would be held in the great temple an hour before moonrise, that the mother and the snake might take up their royalty in the presence of the people. Thither they would come to lead them and their servants at the appointed time. Was this pleasing to the gods?

Juanna bent her head in assent, and the priest turned to go with many obeisances, but before he went he spoke again, asking if all things were as the gods desired.

"Not altogether, my servant," answered Juanna. "It is our will that these our other servants should have free access to us at all times and without question; also it is our will that their food should be brought to them with our food. Moreover, it is the desire of my son, the snake, that no more grass should be given to him to eat, for now, in these latter days, having put on the flesh of men, he needs that which will support the flesh. One thing more, my servant. The snake forgives the affront that was offered him, and I command that some of the greatest of the holy stones should be brought to me, that I may look on the blood that I shed so long ago."

"Alas! It may not be, mother," answered the priest in tones of sorrow. "All the stones, red and blue together, have been placed in bags of hide and cast into that place whence they can be brought no more, together with him who offended. Nor can others be gathered at this season of the year, seeing that deep snow covers the place where they lie buried. In the summer, when the sun has melted the snow, more can be found if your eyes still desire the sight of them."

Juanna made no answer, and the priest went.

"Here is a pretty business," said Leonard. "That idiot Otter has upset everything. We might have become millionaires for the asking, and now we must wait for months before we so much as get sight of a ruby or a sapphire."

Nobody answered. Indeed the whole party was plunged into consternation at the fatal effects of this accident. As for Otter himself, when he fully understood what he had done, he almost wept for grief.

"Who could have known, baas?" he groaned. "It was the sight of the green food that bewitched me, who have always hated the taste of grass. And now my folly has undone all, and it seems that I must be a god for many months, if indeed they do not find me out."

"Never mind, Otter," said Leonard, moved to pity by the dwarf's genuine grief. "You have lost the stones, and you will have to get them back somehow. By the way, Son, why did you start so when the old priest came in?"

"Because he is my father, deliverer," she answered.

Leonard whistled. There was a new complication. What if he should recognize her?

CHAPTER XIII.

In considerable agitation of mind Leonard bid goodby to Juanna, promising to return soon, and went to visit the settlement men, whom he had not seen since the previous evening. He found them in good case enough, so far as their material comfort was concerned, for they were well supplied with food and warmly lodged. So much could not be said, however, for their mental state, for they were terrified by the multitude of solemn priests and warriors who watched them as cats watch mice. Crouching round him dejectedly, they implored Leonard not to leave them, saying that they expected to be murdered every minute. He pacified them as well as he could and left them with the assurance that he would return presently, having first reminded them that the lives of all depended upon the maintenance of the delusion as to the divinity of Otter and the Shepherdess. The remainder of that day passed heavily enough.

After the first excitement of their strange position had gone by a reaction set in, and everybody was much depressed. As the hours drew on the mist, which had lifted a little about 10 o'clock, closed in very densely, throwing the ill lighted chamber where they sat into a deep gloom. In such an atmosphere conversation languished. Indeed at times it died away altogether, and the only sound to be heard was that of the monotonous voices of the priests without the curtains as they muttered prayers unceasingly. At length Leonard could bear it no longer, but rose, declaring that he was going out to see whatever might be seen. Juanna tried faintly to dissuade him, and Otter wished to come, too, which was impossible. The end of it was that he went alone.

First he revisited the settlement men and tried to cheer them, a process which they sadly needed. Then he passed to the great gates of the palace yard and looked through them. The mist had lifted a little, and about 100 paces away he could perceive the doors of the temple, on either side of which rose cyclopean walls 50 feet or more in height. Here it was obvious that preparations for some ceremony were in progress, and on a large scale, for immense crowds of people were gathered about the doors, through which bodies of priests and armed soldiers passed continually. More he could not learn, for the gates of the palace yard were barred and guarded, and the soldiers would not let him through. He stood and watched till sunset, then returned to the others and told them what he had seen.

Another hour passed, and suddenly the curtains were drawn aside and a body of priests entered, 12 in number, bearing large candles of fat in their hands and headed by their chief Nam. Prostrating themselves before Juanna and Otter, they remained in silence.

"Speak on," said Juanna at length.

"We come, O mother and O snake," said the priest Nam, "to lead you to the temple that the people may look upon their gods."

"It is well. Lead on."

"First thou must be robed, mother," said Nam, "for without the temple none may look upon thy divinity save thy priests alone."

Then, rising as he spoke, he produced a black dress from a grass bag, which was carried by an attendant. This dress was very curious. It fastened in front with buttons of horns and either was or seemed to be woven in a single piece from the soft-est hair of black fleeced goats, moreover, it had sleeves just long enough to leave the hands of the wearer visible, and beneath its peaked cap was a sort of mask with three slits, two for the eyes and one for the mouth. Juanna retired to put on this hideous garment over her white robe and presently reappeared, looking like the black ghost of a mediæval monk. Then they gave her two flowers, a red lily and white, to be held in either hand, and it appeared that her equipment was complete. Next they came to Otter and bound a scarlet fringe of hair about his forehead in such a fashion that the fringe hid his face, at the same time placing in his hand a scepter of ivory, apparently of very ancient workmanship and fashioned in the shape of a snake standing on its tail.

"All is prepared," said Nam.

"Lead on," answered Juanna again, "but let our servants come with us, both those here and those without; save the women only, who stays to make ready for our return."

Juanna spoke thus because Son had announced her wish to be left behind when they went to the temple. Juanna had consulted Leonard on the subject, who gave it as his opinion that Son had good reasons of her own for making this request; also he pointed out that in case of disturbance she could scarcely help them and might possibly prove an encumbrance.

"They wait," answered Nam. "All is prepared for them also," and as he spoke a sardonic smile flickered on his withered countenance that made Leonard feel very uncomfortable. What was prepared, he wondered.

They passed through the curtains into the courtyard, where soldiers, clad in goatskin cloaks, waited with two litters. Here also were the settlement men, armed, but in an extremity of fear, for they were guarded by about 50 of the great people, also armed.

Juanna and Otter entered the litters, behind which Leonard formed up his little band, going in front of it himself, with Francisco, both of them having rifles in their hands and revolvers at their girdles, of which no attempt was made to deprive them, for none knew their use.

Then they started, surrounded by the bare breasted priests, who chanted and waved torches as they walked, and preceded and followed by the grim files of tall soldiers, on whose spears the torchlight flashed ominously. As they came the gates of the palace yard were opened. They passed them and across the open space until they reached the doors of the temple, which were thrown wide open before them. Here Otter and Juanna descended from the litters, and all the torches were extinguished, leaving them in darkness. Leonard felt his hand seized and was led along, he knew not where, for the misty gloom was intense. He could scarcely see the face even of the priest who conducted him, but from the sounds he gathered that all their party were being guided in a similar fashion. Once or twice also he heard the voice of a settlement man speaking in accents of fear or complaint, but such demonstrations were quickly followed by the sound of a heavy blow, dealt no doubt by the priest or soldier in charge of that individual. Evidently it was expected that all should be silent. Presently Leonard became aware that they had left the open space across which they were walking, for the air grew close, and their footsteps rang hollow on the rocky floor.

"I believe that we are in a tunnel," whispered Francisco.

"Silence, dog," hissed a priest in his ear. "Silence. This place is holy."

They did not understand the meaning of the words at the moment, but the tone in which they were spoken made their purport sufficiently clear. Leonard took the hint, and at the same time clutched his rifle more tightly. He began to be afraid for their safety. Whither were they being led—to a dungeon? Well, they would soon know, and at the worst it was not probable that these barbarians would harm Juanna. They followed the tunnel or passage for about 150 paces. At first it sloped downward; then the floor became level till at length they began to ascend a stair. There were 61 steps in this stairway, for Leonard counted them, each about 10 inches high, and when all were climbed they advanced 11 paces along a tunnel that echoed strangely to their steps and was so low that they must bend their heads to pass it. Emerging from this tunnel through a narrow opening, they stood upon a platform also of stone, and once more the chill night air fanned their brows.

Leonard was tempted to cry aloud, so great was the strain upon his nerves, which usually were strong enough. Nor was he alone in this desire. Presently a sound arose from below him, as of a person in hysterics, and he heard a priest command silence in a fierce voice. The sobbing and laughter went on till they culminated in a shrill scream. After the scream came the thud of a blow, a heavy fall, a groan, and once again the invisible multitudes whispered and rustled.

"Some one has been killed," muttered Francisco in Leonard's ear.

"Who is it, I wonder?"

Leonard shuddered, but made no answer, for a great hand was placed upon his mouth in warning.

At length the portentous quiet was broken, and a voice spoke, the voice of Nam, the priest. In the silence all that he uttered could be heard plainly, but his words came from far away, and the sound of them was still and small.

"Hear me, ye children of the snake, ye ancient People of the Mist! Hearken to me, Nam, the priest of the snake! Many a generation gone in the beginning of time, so runs the legend, the mother goddess whom we worship from of old descended from heaven and came hither to us, and with her came the snake, her son. While she tarried in the land the crime of crimes was wrought, the darkness slew the daylight, and she passed hence, we know not how or where, and from that hour the land has been a land of mist, and its people have wandered in the mist, for he whose name is darkness has ruled over them, answering their prayers with death. But this doom was on the son—that because of his wickedness he must put off the flesh of men and descend into the holy place of water, where, as we and our fathers have known, his symbol dwells eternally, taking tribute of the lives of men. Yet ere that crime was wrought the mother gave a word of promise to her people. 'Now I am about to die at the hands of him I bore, for so it is fated,' she said; 'but not forever do I leave you, and not forever shall my son be punished by putting off the flesh of men. Many generations shall go by, and we will return again and rule over you, and the veil of mist shall be lifted from your land, and we shall be great in the earth. Till then choose your kings and let them govern you. Moreover, forget not my worship and see to it that throughout the ages the altar of the snake is wet with blood, and that he lacks not the food he loves, and I will give you a sign by which we shall be known when at length the fate is accomplished and the hour of forgiveness is at hand. As a fair maid will I come again, a maid lovely and white, but because of his sin the snake, my son, shall appear in the shape of that which sits within your temple, and his hue shall be black and his face hideous. Out of the earth will we arise, and we will call to you, and ye shall know us, and we will tell you our holy names that shall not be spoken aloud from this hour to that hour of our coming. But beware lest ye are deceived and false gods set themselves up among you, for then shall the last evil fall upon you.'

"Thus, Children of the Mist, did the mother speak to him who was her chief priest in the long ago, and he graved it with iron on the stone of that whereon I stand. And now the time is full, and it has been given to me, his successor, in my old age, to see the fulfillment of the prophecy.

"The time is full, and this night the promise of the past is accomplished, for, People of the Mist, the mother and the son, whose names are holy, have appeared to rule their children. Yesterday they came, ye saw them, and in your ears they came, ye saw them, and in your ears they called aloud the sacred names. As a maiden fair and white and as a dwarf black and hideous have they come, and Aca is the name of the maiden, and Jal is the name of the dwarf."

He ceased, and his voice died away in the echoes of the great place. Once again there was silence, broken only by the seething sound of waters and the indefinable murmur of the unseen throng beneath.

Leonard stood still awhile, then edged himself gently forward with the design of discovering where and upon what they were standing. His curiosity was soon met with a violent check, for before he had gone a yard he felt that his right foot was dangling in space, and it was only by a strong effort that he prevented himself from falling, whither he knew not.

Recovering his balance, he shuffled himself back again to the side of Francisco and whispered a warning to him not to move if he valued his life. As he spoke he noticed that to the east the blackness of the night was turning gray with the light of the unrisen moon. Already her rays, striking upward, brightened the sky above and the mountains behind, and from them fell a pale reflection, which grew gradually stronger and clearer. Now he could discover that close upon him to the left a black mass towered high into the air, and that beneath him gleamed something like the foam on broken water. For a time he watched this water, or whatever it might be, until a smothered exclamation from Francisco caused him to look up again. As he looked the edge of the full moon rose above the horizon, and by slow degrees a wonderful sight was revealed to him. Not till the moon was fully up did he see everything, and to describe all as he discovered it piecemeal would be difficult, if not impossible. This was what he saw at length:

Before him and beneath him was a vast and roofless building, open to the east, covering some two acres of ground and surrounded by titanic walls 50 feet or more in height. The building was shaped like a Roman amphitheater, but, with the exception of the space immediately beneath him, its area was filled with stone seats, and round its vast circumference stone seats rose tier on tier. These were all occupied by men and women in thousands, and, except at the farther end, scarcely a place was empty. At the western extremity of the building a huge statue towered 70 or 80 feet into the air, hewn, to all appearance, from a mass of living rock. At the back of this colossus, and not more than a hundred paces from it, the sheer mountain rose, precipice upon precipice, to the foot of the white peak clad in eternal snow. It was this peak that they had seen from the plain when the mist lifted, and the statue was the dark mass beneath it which had excited their curiosity.

This statue was fashioned to the shape of a huge seated dwarf of hideous countenance, with bent arms outstretched in a slightly forward direction and palms turned upward as though to bear the weight of the sky. This fearful colossus stood, or rather sat, upon a platform of rock, and not more than four paces from its base, so that the outstretched hands and head bent slightly forward, overhung it indeed, was a circular gulf measuring perhaps 30 yards across, in which seething waters raged and boiled. Whence they came and whither they went it was impossible to see, but Leonard discovered afterward that here was the source of the river which they had followed for so many days. Escaping from the gulf by underground passages that it had hollowed for itself through the solid rock, the two branches of the torrent passed round the walls of the town, to unite again in the plain below. How the pool itself was supplied Leonard was destined to learn in after days, so nothing need be said of it here.

Between the steep polished sides of this rock basin and the feet of the statue was

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1895.

Tinkering With the Ballot.

A bill has been introduced with the object of amending the present ballot law. Among the changes is one requiring party devices to be placed on each party ballot; another to permit no candidate who has been nominated by more than one party to have his name printed more than once. That is to say the name of no candidate is to appear in more than one place. This requires the candidates who has been endorsed, to elect on which party ticket he will have his name as he is to be allowed only one. There are other changes more or less worthless and unwise. The object of the party design is stated to give the needed help to illiterate voters. Now most people will say that if a man can not read let him go without voting and so say we all. If the law was amended to take from all illiterates the right to vote a vast majority of men in every party would say amen. Let Mr. Turner's amended ballot law bill be consigned to oblivion. The present law is enough. At any rate if there are needed amendments to be made and likely there may be, the proposed changes are altogether on the wrong grounds. The Republican legislature can have better work on its hands than to make any such changes. Most people will agree that the plainer the ballot, the better. The changes of Mr. Turner are every one in the direction of a final repeal of the ballot reform bill and it can not be regarded in any other way.

What might have been done was to bring in a bill for the strict regulation of party caucuses or primaries. To require ballots to be cast on every nomination for delegates and ward officers, and to place the conduct of all such meetings in the hands of sworn officials. Let us have an end of the present style of doing things. While reform is going on all along the line, the people some way stick to the antiquated and highly objection able way of holding the party caucuses or primaries. That the people themselves ever really express their voice in these party primaries is nonsense. They never do, and every intelligent citizen well knows he does not. This is the reform the Republican party should address itself. There are symptoms of foolishness at Madison which those who have the welfare of the Republican party at heart should get rid of at the earliest date possible.

The Question.

The problems of how to make money plenty is one that has been thought over and discussed a good deal of late. It seems that there is no trouble in making money plenty, but the trouble comes in with people getting hold of the money and again of making all the plenty of money good. A Georgia paper talks anxiously on this absorbing theme and says:

"If the currency laws were so changed that money was twice as plentiful as it is now, it would still be difficult for farmers to borrow money unless they could give good security for it. Their position would not be improved at all in that respect. Then, as now, the money would go to the financial centers, where it could find safe employment, even if at a low rate, and then, as now, the land-owner would find it more difficult to borrow money than owners of other and more available forms of wealth. All of these facts only go to show that the way to make money abound ant is to make it safe."

This is it, make it safe. There are now as many kinds of currency as there are political parties, and there is in the land more currency than business can absorb. The thing to do is to make more business and as a preliminary to see to it that our financial system is remodelled and currency issued upon one basis. Whatever form this may take, whether issued alone by the government or by the banks, and this currency backed up by the government, secured in turn by deposits of ample security from the issuing banks, the currency of course must be redeemable in the precious metals.

The newly inaugurated governor of Pennsylvania has already received over 8,000 applications for officers. Just think of it, 8,000 separate applications for offices. Wisconsin is not in it, although our record is no slouch of a record in the office-seeking line. But in this state we improved in these matters, so far as petitions for offices, are concerned. For particulars ask several worthy gentlemen who have passed through some thrilling experiences.

Other cities are talking of municipal reform besides Racine. It is a national movement, a sort of wave, as it were, that is waking people up. In speaking of the efforts in New York city the Evening Post says: "We are not going to get good municipal government easily or quickly. We shall have to work for it, as people have to work for everything in this world that is worth having, but we have at least found out how to get it. We have learned that the man who would have the place of his residence well governed must put its administration above every other consideration. The revival of the old idea of the town-meeting, that the local government is the first concern of every citizen, is the great gain which signalizes the closing year."

An examination of the report of the secretary of state shows that the general fund may be called the supply fund for all sorts of things. Bonanzas, as it were, for schemers.

Spoils and Good Government.

People are beginning to understand that spoils have nothing in common with good government. There are a few papers which comprehend the great advance made in public sentiment within the past decade. Since 1880, says a western paper: "No party has had control of the government for more than four consecutive years, and the upheavals and removals and changes for the purpose of rewarding the victors work incalculable injury to the public service. The proportion of offices to the number of votes is at the most a little over 1 per cent., not large enough, even by the argument of the spoilsmen, to justify the never ending inconvenience and annoyance caused by shifting employes. And the further argument that it is necessary to have an officer in sympathy with the administration is not sound as applied to the lower office holders, who are always subject to dismissal for incompetence, neglect or offensive partisanship, and who soon learn that they can hold to their positions only by attending strictly to business. The more the spoils system in American politics is crippled the better will be the civil service. There is every argument in common sense for the perpetuity of minor office holding so long as the conduct and capability of the official are unquestioned, and the drift of public opinion has set so strongly that way that the plea of the spoilsman is little heeded."

When the tariff question and financial question is taken from the hands of the professional politicians an advance will have been made in the direction of honest politics and the abolition of the spoils element, detrimental to both parties alike.

Opposing the Beer Tax.

Wisconsin brewers are coming out strong against the proposed increased tax on beer. The Wisconsin Saloonkeepers Benevolent association have taken the matter in hand and passed a series of resolutions that when read by the authorities will make them regret the thing had never been thought of. But how can the Wisconsin saloonkeepers complain. Did they not take the fullest stock in the Democratic tariff reform ideas, and by their votes assist in placing that party in power? If by a tariff reform the revenues were to be diminished how were the needed revenues to be made up if not by direct taxes? Was it to be imagined that liquors were to be the favored beneficiaries? Hardly. So it has happened that when it was discovered that the Wilson-Gorman or the other man's tariff bill, was going to utterly fail to give the required amount needed to run the government, though the free traders and low traders and tariff reformers claimed that it would, it became necessary to look around and see where additional taxes could be placed. It was therefore no surprise or should have not been one, when it was discovered the treasury officials were casting eager eyes upon the beer returns in the internal revenue office. Here was a bonanza and it is entirely sure that despite all protests an increased tax will be placed on the beer output.

Reform All Along the Line.

Municipal reform is advancing. The real reform will come when men will consent to vote for city officials on the same lines as they would in choosing men to employ in their own private business and not before. It is very well to make a penalty for any municipal, county or state officer to offer money or official rewards for the procuring of votes, and also to compel political committees under oath to account in detail for every dollar they expend on any campaign. This of course will accomplish a great reform, but it can go much further. Is there not also another kind of remuneration or influence political committees enjoy well as candidates running for a nomination or election when nominated? How about the offices? If there is not bribery in offering offices in consideration for votes in a convention, there never was any bribery. Why not make this sort of thing a penal offense as well. One is as necessary as the other. Make everybody concerned take an oath, that no consideration of any nature whatever was employed in their contest for a nomination or campaign after the nomination. If we are to have reform let us have it. And no reform can be greater than the utter rooting up of the entire spoils system.

The new appellation of New York city is the cliff dwellers, and indeed it seems entirely appropriate. From the latest figures attainable it appears that the number of people residing in tenement houses were 1,332,773 or 70 46-100 per cent. of the entire population. The number in 1888, the preceding municipal census was 1,093,701 or 68 68-100 per cent. The worst of it is seen in the fact that this census is stated not to include the residents of fashionable apartment houses.

There are other statesmen besides the Hon. William Springer of Illinois. For general cussedness and general ignorance William will take a front seat.

The agitation of the special assessment swindle on tax payers in Chicago may result in a reformation that will extend to other localities.

Franco triumphs over its troubles and the new president, M. Felix Faure, assumes power, the choice of the national assembly.

Six cents damages is the success an Ashland saloon keeper met with in suing for libel the Ashland Press.

The Milwaukee charity ball was the event of the season and a splendid financial and social success.

An appropriation of $850,000 is asked for the new state historical society literary building.

Senator Thurston, just elected from Nebraska, favors international bimetallism.

The grip has appeared again in the east and is very prevalent in New York City.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, will succeed himself. It was a foregone conclusion.

The Ohio wool growers are organizing for the 1896 campaign.

Colorado is now shipping bar silver direct to China.

The iron trade is looking up, and those in that trade feel encouraged.

3,000 unemployed workmen of Montreal demand bread from the city.

The geological survey of the state is now an assured fact.

Liquor in Colorado is to be regulated. Fact.

The Crisis at Washington.

The spectacle of a financial crisis may not alarm the man with "a congress on his hands" nor those Populist advocates of wild cat state banking schemes, but it is thought the silverites in Washington may come somewhat to their senses and join the Republicans in efforts to solve the financial difficulty.

This crisis can be met in only one way and that is by the increase of revenues. The senate Republicans rightly gauge the situation and refuse compromise along lines laid down by the dominant party. The deficit in the treasury is the seat of all the difficulty. The gold reserve has run down and will continue so long as the revenues of the government are inadequate to the running expenses. The pressing need is income rather than gold and the Democratic party has at last awakened to the fact that a healthy surplus in the treasury s a good thing.

Forgotten is the song "there is danger in the surplus, we will divide it among the people," it looks as though they sent it all with a hundred millions more across the sea to redeem our securities because of lack of confidence, and that now we have no surplus but rather hundreds of millions larger indebtedness and, what adds to the alarm, a party in power actuated not so much by patriotism as by policy and yet without a defined policy.

It is a sad spectacle, indeed.

The Democratic party needlessly sacrificed revenue to test its theory of tariff reform. Killing the protective "goose that laid the golden egg" they now ask the Republicans to help them in further experiments with a crude incongruous currency plan. The Republican senators decline to aid in further experiments, but will join in advancing duties upon foreign importations 15 per cent., which they believe will bring in sufficient additional revenue to run the affairs of the nation and keep up the gold reserve. Their position is reasonable and they are to be commended for the firmness of their determination to stand by protective principles.

Helping the Nebraska Destitute.

Late in December telegraphic accounts were sent out giving the story of the destitution of Nebraska people, through the almost total loss of the corn crop. The Manufacturers Record, a Baltimore, Md., trade paper, took up the matter and offered its aid. It at once called upon the south which had been visited with abundant crops to respond liberally, and an organization was perfected. As a result of this movement one solid trainload, aggregating about $15,000 in value, has started from Atlanta, another of even greater value will go from New Orleans in a day or two, while other points will follow, thus insuring aggregate contributions of at least $50,000 from the south.

There are intimations that the country may have free newspaper postage. This whisper comes from the postmaster general, but if it has any elements beyond whispers, the people would like to know if free newspaper postage is to carry with it free circulation for all novel literature which now circulates at pound rates. If so it is not wanted. Says one paper:

"The improvements in printing and in paper making of recent years have wonderfully cheapened the cost of newspapers and books. But the taste for reading grows by what it feeds on, and the more the people have the more they want. Free postage, by still further cheapening the cost of distribution, would give a spur to the spread of intelligence which would manifest itself in a larger and clearer understanding of the responsibilities and duties of citizenship. Every year the newspaper is becoming a more and more important factor in the life of the nation. In making the pathway clear before it the government would undoubtedly be consulting the general welfare."

Stock-watering has long been recognized as an almost peculiar American institution. It is one element that has perhaps always encouraged hostile legislation, not hostile in that sense of the word but to secure for the people a measure of justice deemed by many good people denied them by the railroads. A New York paper says in speaking of stock-watering, that "Stock-watering, even where comparatively innocent, ought to be made commercially unnecessary by the consent of the community to fair profits, profits which ought not to be measured by the rate of interest paid on borrowed money well secured. Certainly we are now proving over and over again that water in corporate capital is an element of weakness when business is depressed."

The ex-confederates in congress are showing their teeth and have blocked all previous legislation. The country now is witnessing the spectacle of these ex-rebels fighting the widows of Union veterans. The country has been altogether too lenient with these fellows.

The withdrawal of the United States war vessel from Honolulu was the inciting cause of the uprising of the royalists. It is feared the vessel dispatched now will arrive too late to save the islands from the Japanese.

A scheme has been discovered by which the Union Pacific first mortgage is to be foreclosed and the government closed out. If it is successful it will be by consent of the administration.

Intelligent men are asking by what right a United States statute can prevent citizens from testing the constitutionality of any measures congress may enact.

The attempt of a Chicago paper to invade the schools and make spies and informers of pupilent retailers of scandalous personal gossip has failed, as it deserves.

Hawaii is in a state of revolution. The government controls the situation and has repulsed the royalists, capturing nearly their entire force.

The bill to compel the Madison saloons to close at 9 o'clock is not to be taken as a reflection on the drinking capacity of our statesmen.

The street car strike at Brooklyn has passed to the military stage, and 2,000 soldiers are now on duty to restore law and order.

The principal cause of poverty is lack of employment. This, however, eminent philanthropists seldom take into consideration.

The Democratic administration and congress can not deal with the financial question and they may as well admit the fact.

The Hamburg, German, authorities have placed an embargo on all American cattle. So it goes.

For a New Apportionment.

Governor Upham is entirely right in advising that a new apportionment of the state be made at the earliest opportunity. The present one made by a Democratic legislature of most infamous kind should not stand a moment longer than absolutely necessary. It is true that the last election swamped the foul wrong, but the Democratic gerrymander was not constructed for such an avalanche of popular indignation, for the builder of the thing, Dr. Anderson, only contemplated such adverse pluralities of 30,000 or so. But the 60,000 plurality proved too much and the iniquitious thing was swiped. However, it is possible that such enormous pluralities may not occur again very soon and if so, the next election with an ordinary plurality, will certainly make the next legislature Democratic.

The thing clearly to do is for the present legislature to take the preliminary steps. The law contemplates an apportionment at each census, and as the 1895 census will be taken this year, the governor can easily call a special session and re-apportion the state. The Democrats can not complain at all. The Republican apportionment will be as fair as is possible to make these things. It is natural some party advantage will be taken, but there will be no such monstrous villainies as were perpetrated by the Peck administration and his servile legislature obedient to the commands of the bosses. In every Republican apportionment heretofore made the minority have been considered and they will be this time, but any Republican redistricting may be relied upon to do justice to all concerned. The Republican legislature and governor can not afford to commit any apportionment wrong, nor will they.

As to the authority of the governor to call an extra session for this purpose there can be no question. It should be done. It will be a crime against the people of this state to permit the outrageous villiany perpetrated by the Democratic legislature to stand a moment longer than absolutely required to do. The official completion of the 1895 census will enable the call to be made and the wrong undone.

Telling Them Truths.

The newly inaugurated governor of Kansas has been telling the Kansas people some truths. The reign of the Populists out in the west has been terribly destructive to the best interests of the people and this they have gradually been finding out. In his inaugural message the governor said: "It is estimated that $15,000,000 has been withdrawn by parties in the East who have loans secured by real estate, and who have lost confidence in Kansas investments, while nearly all the large insurance companies and savings banks who have been accustomed to make loans here positively refuse to take any new mortgages until the laws shall have been changed."

The guilt of Secretary Gresham in ordering the surrender of the two Japanese boys who were tortured and executed by the Chinese on the charge of being spies, is now admitted even by his Democratic friends. The Philadelphia Record, Dem., says that: "The guilt of the prisoners should have been clearly established by this 'mixed' tribunal before they were handed over to the tender mercies of the Chinese authorities. The secretary's order to surrender the prisoners was a legal blunder as well as contrary to the dictates of humanity."

The Brooklyn street car strike has as is generally the case degenerated into bloody riots. The rioters and militia have been firing at each other now for several days and the public mind is highly wrought up. There has got to be some method by which the public peace can be preserved when the labor leaders call out their organizations. Strikers should in no case be permitted to violate the perfect right of other citizens, and any violence whatever in any form should be promptly put an end to.

The Goods Roads banquet at Milwaukee last evening was a notable event and was attended by some of the most prominent men in the state. The governor was in attendance as were such representative men as Hon. J. V. Quarles, John Johnson, Thomas Blackstock, G. H. Gooch of Chicago, A. Cressy Morrison and many others. The influence of this gathering will be undoubtedly felt and some better work in the direction of better roads may be confidently expected.

The blizzard of Sunday and Monday was the severest of the present winter. All Wisconsin has been swept by snow and icy gales and the state lies well covered with a mantle of fleecy white. The cold has not been so intense but ranges near zero. The northern woods are now filled with loggers and the lumber work progresses with rapidity.

The sugar trust has won a victory in the courts and the United States supreme court says the suit of the government is not well founded and in fact has no case. The court in effect declares the trust is not within the terms of the anti-trust law. Justice Harlan alone renders a dissenting opinion. Well, this was to be expected.

There is no reason why the state should not be re-apportioned under the state census to be taken this year. An extra session can do it.

The French Republic has shown its strength in the recent cabinet resignations, together with the president. It will stand.

The proposed foreclosure of the Union Pacific by the first mortgage bondholders if permitted will cost the government something like $50,000,000.

The bill to call down the chattel mortgage sharks now before the legislature, will receive unanimous approval from the people.

Chicago is to have a $4,000,000 public building, but will have to wait for the funds until the next congress, as will also Racine.

General Schofield by act of congress, assumes the rank of lieutenant general, held once by Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

Lexow of the famous Tammany investigation committee, says the police must be divorced from politics.

The stock of wheat on hand Jan. 1, 1895 was 158,078,000 as against 186,975,000 Jan. 1, 1894.

The new French president, Faure, is now in full possession and things are normal again.

A heavy fall of snow has set the loggers in our northern woods to work again.

Ohio Wool Men Active.

The severe blow dealt at the wool industry by the tariff law in force at the present time is arousing the wool growers of the country. Prices have been declining for many months, commencing at the first threats of the free traders to place wool on the free list, and having continued right along. The Ohio wool growers have at last taken the matter in hand and at their state association meeting held at Columbus adopted spirited resolutions asking for that measure of justice such a great interest demands.

The action of the Ohio wool growers is best understood from a reading of their resolutions which are reprinted with the belief Wisconsin wool growers will catch on and take similar action. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the free-wool provision of the tariff act of Aug. 27, 1894, reversing a policy which has continued for more than seventy-eight years is a colossal political crime against the industries of the whole American people, and is an odius, unjust discrimination against wool growers. Its effect is, and will be, to send gold abroad to buy foreign wool, thus diminishing the revenues of the government and disturbing the finances of the country. It is devastating American flocks, destroying one source of demand for pasturage, hay and grain, diminishing the resources of agriculturists and thus impairing their ability to patronize those engaged in industrial, commercial and other useful pursuits.

Resolved, That in view of the vast increase of sheep in foreign countries and the subsequent reduction in the price of wool we demand such enlarged protection for sheep husbandry as recent conditions require over that given by any previous legislation. To secure this object all agriculturists should demand a fair share of representation in all political conventions and oppose the nomination or election of any candidate for political office who will not favor protection for sheep husbandry as ample as that accorded any other industry.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the law which permits the Ohio State university to use money raised by taxation on the people to support a school of law; that provision be made in the university for instruction in textile industries, with the view to secure increased wool manufacturing in this state, and we cordially invite the co-operation of other state universities to secure wool manufacturing in the respective states where located.

Resolved, That we recommend to the wool growers of Ohio and other states to maintain and increase the number and efficiency of wool growers' associations. The time has come when wool growers should invite the aid and co-operation of wool dealers and sheep breeders to secure justice for the wool industry in which all have common interests.

Resolved, That we especially recommend to wool growers to maintain and increase the number of sheep adapted for breeding purposes, notwithstanding the failure to realize profit therefrom, in order to be ready for the overthrow of free wool and its political advocates in 1896.

Resolved, That the extensive use of shoddy and rags in the manufacture of cloth is an imposition upon the producer of wool and a fraud upon consumers, and we demand that a duty be imposed theron which will check this abuse.

Resolved, That the Wool Growers' associations of other states and farmers in general be requested to co-operate with this association to bring about the necessary corrective legislation at the earliest possible moment, and that the president of this convention be authorized and requested to take the necessary steps to carry into effect these resolutions."

These are straight to the point and will have an influence with every Republican, but as for the free traders who have determined that their own country shall be placed in subjection to foreign manufacturers and trade, there will not be any particular hope this action will have effect. The Ohio idea is to wake up the country to a realizing knowledge that a once great industry has been ruthlessly sacrificed and can only be averted in the last stages by prompt action and the restoration of the party of protection to power.

It will be well for people to inform themselves on the income law. It is a certainty and all coming under its provisions will save themselves trouble by getting ready to conform to the law. It should be understood that all corporations or stock companies are not exempt and must pay the tax on any portion of their profits, that is the $4,000 exemption does not apply to them.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance union will present its monstrous petition to congress with brief appropriate exercises on the evening on Feb. 15.

The Cincinnati Inquirer, a strong Democratic paper, says the "cause of Kanaka Royalty and rebellion in Hawaii is the cause of Mr. Cleveland." Correct.

The sentiment in favor of taxing beer is developing in congress and it now looks as if such a measure would be hitched on to some bill.

The Civic Federation has reached Wyoming with the result the legislature has passed a law prohibiting gambling in any form.

Milwaukee business men are having a hearing before the inter state commission on the charge of railroad discrimination.

Burnett county reports much suffering among the people and the governor has been asked for aid.

The prohibition against railroad passes is so strict in New York that fifty notaries have resigned.

In 1892 wheat brought in farmers' value 76.7 per bushel previous to tariff reform. In 1894 the farm value was but 49.1.

There are intimations that Mr. Cleveland connived at the uprising at Honolulu. It would not be surprising if he did.

Debs and his companions by a decision of the supreme court are allowed to go out on bail pending the hearing on the appeal.

Heavy snows from six to twenty feet in depth are reported from the California Sierras and from Arizona and Colorado.

What is the matter of abolishing by law the display of obscene pictorial pictures so common on the walls?

The Cleveland administration will oppose the annexation of Hawaii as it has all along.

The Washburn men in Minnesota stand firm and oppose all offers of compromise.

The Sentinel pertinently asks, "Why free passes? Are there any passes which aren't free?"

$70,000,000 are involved in the Union Pacific litigation just started.

Southern Democrats are insisting on an increased tax on beer.

Johnson's Oriental soap imparts a delicate odor and leaves the skin soft and velvety. Try it and you will never use any other. W. R. Kirkby.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The Milwaukee charity ball netted $3,500, a very little less than last year.

Mr. and Mrs. E. King of Whitewater, celebrated their golden wedding recently.

Seventy tramps were recently confined in the Outagamie county jail at one time recently.

Miss Caroline Upham, daughter of the governor, is ill at the executive mansion at Madison.

The city council of Kenosha has decided to annex territory in the town of Somers and the lake shore strip.

Articles of incorporation have been filed incorporating the Bower City bank of Janesville. The capital stock is $50,000.

The Hatch cutlery works burned at South Milwaukee at 3 o'clock this morning. The roof fell in ten minutes after the first alarm.

The breaking of a crank pin of the engine in the Janesville power house will cause the stopping of street car service for fully a week.

The value of the tobacco destroyed in the burning of the Rock County Tobacco Growers' association's warehouse at Janesville has been adjusted at $17,817.11.

Former Kenosha citizens now living in Chicago have organized a Kenosha club and will give their first reception and banquet at the Tremont house next week.

Alexander Gardapie, aged 90 years, died at Prairie du Chien yesterday. He walked into a saloon, drank a glass of gin asked the time of day, sat down and died.

Jefferson county farmers hold a meeting in the town hall of Cold Springs for the purpose of discussing road laws, and demanded the repeal of the Apple law.

The sum of $103,610.07 was yesterday paid into the Milwaukee city treasurer's office for taxes by the Pabst Brewing company, a larger payment than the company ever made before.

Carson Kent, a one-armed veteran of Berlin, became despondent and made a meal of paris green. Although physicians were summoned he died from the effects of the poison soon after.

Within the past two weeks three members of the family of John Rinn, living near Cedarburg, have died of diphtheria. Matthew Rinn, who boarded with him, has also died of the disease.

An unknown man was struck by a freight train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and instantly killed near Ispheming yesterday morning. He was walking along the track at the time.

The Oshkosh common council having grown tired of remonstrances against the location of the pest house where they proposed to put it, have at last decided to go ahead and build it as secretly as possible.

Governor Upham has been called upon to give assistance to twenty families in the town of Rusk, Burnett county, who are said to be starving. The town funds are entirely exhausted and state aid has been asked.

The two fishermen, Elis Nelson and John Johnson, who were supposed to have perished in Lake Michigan during yesterday's gale, arrived at their home in Sheboygan. They reached Manitowoc in safety after a terrible trip of ten hours.

The receiver of the La Belle Wagon works of South Superior, has filed a schedule of assets and liabilities which shows the total indebtedness of the company to be $140,350 and the assets $177,928 leaving a surplus of $37,000.

The Rev. C. A. Cummings of Christ Episcopal church at Eau Claire, is being severely criticised by the strictly orthodox members of his congregation for some utterances in his sermon last Sunday. He said that some things in the bible were not inspired.

The old settlers of Janesville have completed an organization, have adopted a constitution and by-laws, and have elected the following permanent officers: President, A. P. Lovejoy; vice president, A. A. Jackson; secretary, F. S. Lawrence; treasurer, S. B. Smith.

Judge Marshall has granted permission to Assignee Culver of the La Belle Wagon company of West Superior, to operate the works and they will start at once. The company is not in bad shape financially and it is expected that the assignee can be discharged within thirty days.

Pensions have been granted to residents of Wisconsin as follows: Original—Power G. Moulton, Onalaska; Wm. Corry West, Rice Lake; Wallace J. Stedman, Babcock; Christian Pesch, Mazomanie; John R. Cummings, Vanceburg. Increase — Nicholas Nauner, Oshkosh. Original widows—Ada L. Alling, Dartford.

Indignant Ashland citizens held a meeting to protest against the action of the county board in compromising with heavy taxpayers for 60 cents on the dollar. For three years past the heavy taxpayers have refused to pay their taxes on the ground that they were exorbitant and illegal and the prospect of endless litigation led to the board taking such action.

The Madden hotel at Wausau burned at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and the guests had only time enough to rush from the building in their night clothes, saving nothing of value. The weather was bitter cold, a terrific wind storm prevailed and the firemen had their hands full to prevent the flames from spreading to adjoining buildings. Loss $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

Herman Bissing, Appleton's crack weather prophet, says: "For the next three months there will be lots of snow, but it will make but little good sleighing, because of the high winds which will cause much drifting. March will be the worst month of the next three and we will have a very late spring. When the break-up comes, however, it will come quickly, and settled weather will follow immediately.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Peter McMusey, Turtle Lake, Barron county; Ira M. Hardy, Oshkosh, Winnebago county. Additional—Theodore Myers, Madely, Portage county; Patrick Mulroy, alias Peter Mulroy, Hortonville, Outagamie county. Renewal — Henry Liebenon, Manitowoc, Manitowoc county. Increase —Lawrence Roach, Woodstock Center, Richland county. Reissue—Henry Fidler, Monroe, Green county; Patrick Bowden, Lanark, Portage county; John Wood, Shullsburg, Lafayette county; Christian Wolfram, National Military home, Milwaukee. Original widows—Jane Crouch, Appleton, Outagamie county.

Japanese Liver Pellets are the best family medicine for liver complaint and constipation. 50 pills in vial 25 cents. W. R. Kirkby.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Flammarion says that the earth is cooling rapidly. Europe has lost five degrees this century.

David Christie Murray prides himself upon being able to write a three volume novel in five weeks.

Lady Carlisle is training a staff of women to take charge of her estate in Yorkshire in place of men.

H. O. Havemeyer receives a salary of $75,000 a year as president of the sugar trust and $25,000 a year as trustee.

Judge Henry, in Kansas City, recently decided that a man must pay his wife's debts, even if he be suing her for divorce.

Efforts are being made to obtain a pension for the widow of General N. P. Banks, the "Bobbin Boy of Waltham."

John Gary Evans, the new governor of South Carolina, is the youngest governor ever elected in the south, his age being 31 years.

James W. Davidson, the arctic explorer has left for Hong-Kong on a self imposed mission to explore "The Unknown in China."

Ex-Senator Edmunds is said to be conferring with prominent Episcopalians on the subject of building a cathedral in Washington.

W. S. Gilbert, Sir Arthur Sullivan's famous collaborator, has so little ear for music that he can not distinguish harmony from discord.

Dr. Conan Doyle managed to pick up $12,000 in his nine weeks' experience of this country. And this is one reason why he likes it so much.

A plug of tobacco furnishes an excellent indication of an approaching change in the weather. When it is damp the air is moist and rain is probable.

Emperor William has contributed $500 to the Carlyle memorial fund. It was party in appreciation of the fact that Carlyle was the biographer of Frederick the Great.

The energy exerted by a railway train, running at the speed of seventy-five miles an hour, is nearly twice that of a 2,000-pound shot fired from a 100 ton Armstrong gun.

The Rev. Howard T. Widdemer of the First Presbyterian church of Asbury Park, N. J., says that the world will come to an end as soon as the Chinese-Japanese war is over.

Bob Ingersoll once said that he wouldn't believe there was a hell until Missouri went Republican, and now the Iola (Mo.) Register demands that he redeem his pledges.

"O, George!"

"Laura, dearest! I'm so—"

"Stop where you are, George! I'm ever so glad to see you, of course, but I just will not have my sleeves rumpled!"

W. A. Clarke, the Montana mine owner, is building a million-dollar palace in New York. His fortune is estimated at from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000. Thirty years ago Mr. Clarke arrived in Montana with a pick on his shoulder.

The total consumption of cotton in the world is 12,000,000 bales a year. Of this amount 9,000,000 are produced in the United States, and 3,000,000 bales—one fourth of the world's consumption—is produced in Texas. The enormous supply is the cause of the low price.

Mgr. Seton of Orange, N. J., owns an heirloom in the shape of a miniature portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, believed to be from life. Its original Scottish owner was David Seton, comptroller of the Scottish revenues from 1587 to 1595. It is painted on ivory and set in an antique wooden frame.

Two striking instances of the depression in the value of agricultural land in England are reported from Kent. Forty acres of good arable land near Lydd, which a few years since was valued at $350 an acre has changed hands for $2,500. Another arable farm of 176 acres, mortgaged for $40,000, has been sold for $9,250.

Liverpool city councilors are inquiring into the effect of the Manchester ship canal on the trade of the port. Some of them believe that the trade is strangled, not by the canal but by the railways conveying goods to and from Liverpool, and that no relief can be had until the city builds its own line of railway to the midland towns.

Politician—"We've got to gain the vote of that old maids' club or all hope is lost."

Candidate—"That's all right. We'll just address a private circular to the different members asking if they are old enough to vote and stating if they will be able to cast a vote this election that we'd like to have it count for us."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Now, sir, if you want a good photograph, put on a pleasant expression. Think of something agreeable. Think of your wife."

The victim (severely, but without changing his pose)—"I have just been divorced, sir."

"Ah, is that so? Well, then, think of the divorce."

In the course of an eloquent speech a candidate at Birkenhead, England, produced a poem which he said had been sent to him anonymously, so that he was unable to thank the author privately, but must do so publicly, for the poem was a good one. He then proceeded to read the poem, which was Longfellow's "Ship of State." As the candidate is a university man, the opposition is having sport with him.

She got out of her carriage and walked into the cigar store, at the same time unfastening her sealskin coat.

"I want a box of cigars for my husband please. Let me see all kinds."

"Now here are some Key West goods we can sell for $3, and here are domestics from that down to $2.50," said the obliging clerk.

She looked at them carefully.

"You may wrap up that box at $2.50," said she with dignity. "I like the shade better. It will about match his smoking jacket."

Don't be talked into having an operation performed or injections of carbolic acid used as it may cost you your life. Try Japanese Pile Cure. W. R. Kirkby.

A Lewiston clergyman says that at a recent wedding when he put the question to the sweet little bride: "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" she dropped the prettiest courtesy, and replied: "If you please."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

When Others Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern method—process of the great curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

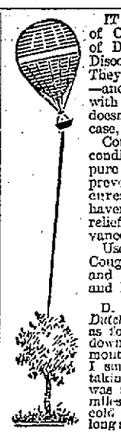
Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or grip. 25c.

One of the leading novelties in dress trimmings is known as "cameo." This consists of two shades of the same color, one on the other. In this way heliotrope shades to pale pink, golden brown, to fawn, etc., the idea being quite new and very artistic.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil cures cramps and colic and internal neuralgia and headache and backache instantly. 25 and 50 cts. W. R. Kirkby.

A new military post on the English channel is to be established by the French government at Port-en-Bessin, in the department of Calvados, midway between Cherbourg and Havre.

W. R. Kirkby, druggist, recommends Johnson's Oriental Soap for all skin and scalp diseases, tan and sunburn and the complexion. W. R. Kirkby.



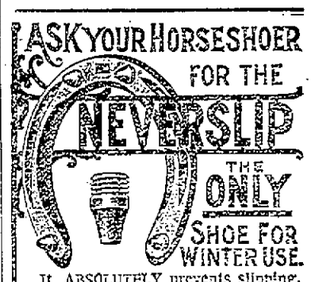
IT STOPS THE PROGRESS of Consumption. The makers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are certain of it. They've proved it for years past—and they're willing to sell it with the agreement that if it doesn't benefit or cure, in *every* case, they'll return the money.

Consumption is that scrofulous condition that comes from impure blood. The "Discovery" prevents it, if taken in time; cures it completely, if you haven't waited too long; gives relief and comfort, even in advanced cases.

Use it in severe, lingering Coughs, Asthma, Weak Lungs, and every Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affection.

D. C. ROSENBALM, Esq., of Dutch Grainger Co., Tenn., writes as follows: "I had been going down in strength and weight for months. I was not able to stir and I smothered very often. After taking 'Discovery' my cough was relieved. I could walk three miles without trouble, catching cold don't distress me now. As long as I live I'll praise 'G. M. D.'"

ASK YOUR HORSESHOER FOR THE NEVERSLIP THE ONLY SHOE FOR WINTER USE.



It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping, and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.

Shod with the "Neverslip," your horse's feet are always in good condition—kept so by not having to constantly remove the shoes for sharpening.

The CALKS are REMOVABLE,

Steel-Centered and SELF-SHARPENING

When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.

On receipt of postal will mail free our descriptive circular containing prices of Calked Shoes, ready to be nailed on, for trial, offered this winter at very low prices.

SHADBOLT & BOYD IRON CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS

Dealers in

Hardware. Blacksmiths' Supplies. etc.

Sole Agents Racine County.

HUMPHREYS'

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with **Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil** as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas—Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

NO PAIN! NO GAS!

Teeth Extracted Painlessly Without Gas. Vitalized Air Given if Desired.

DR. W. W. TARR

Boston Dentist.

146 STATE ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

All Artificial Teeth made by dentists of 20 years experience and a perfect fit guaranteed.

SAVE MONEY.

SET OF TEETH	$5.00
BEST SET	$8.00
SET OF TEETH ON ALUMINUM	$15.00
PAINLESS EXTRACTION	.50

NYE OPENS HIS MAIL.

HE RECEIVES A REQUEST TO BECOME A DIRECTOR IN A COMPANY.

But Feels That It Would Not Be Wise to Accept It—He Cheerfully Furnishes an Autograph and Then Gracefully Defends Mr. Rogers.

[Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.]

During the past week a number of communications have been received which cannot be passed over in silence. Among them is a personal letter from a friend who has embarked in a new enterprise occupying a field entirely fresh and ungrazed.

He desires that I shall become a director in it. My attention was called to the letter last evening in Washington, when I saw the orchestra leader at the theater chewing gum through a comic opera.

This new company is called the International Gum Renovating company

DIRECTORS OF THE SNIPE COMPANY.

and is an outgrowth of the hard times. Two of the directors are also connected with the Snipe and Cigar Stub Collection agency, which has done so much in the direction of economy and toxicology.

The extreme stringency of the times has developed many new ideas in the direction of economy, such as the new bond issue, the crape paper necktie, the celluloid nose and the income tax. Genius is always stimulated by poverty, and thus this new business has been organized upon strictly commercial principles and with practically no sentiment about it. Any one can see that there can be no sentiment connected with it.

I have decided, however, to answer in a negative way, owing to a prejudice which the public always has for a new enterprise not yet fully established and to the humiliation which our agents would almost inevitably enjoy.

To make such an enterprise successful it would want the aid and co-operation of the very best classes, and it might take years of noble endeavor to secure such aid and co-operation. It would require a degree of faith which the very stringency of the times naturally tends to destroy. Of course the plan would be to renovate and return individual gum to owners, but would the public lean blindly upon a corporation with which it had not exchanged calls?

However, I hope that the enterprise will be successful enough to impair the public faith in all chewing gum, although, according to the best information to be obtained on the subject, renovated gum could not by any means be inferior to the average manufactured article as it comes from the store. Users of gum will please bear in mind that such a business is in operation and govern themselves accordingly. Please ask yourselves what will become of renovated but unclaimed gum.

Will it not be placed upon the market again?

These are painful but necessary questions.

The following note is just received in time to go in this mail and get printed, the name only being edited:

MOSSON, Me.

William Nye:

DEAR SIR—For years past I have been deeply interested, I might say infatuated, with your witty sayings and humorous writings, and many has been the time that I have sat for hours reading some of your jokes until I was almost convulsed. So I have at last screwed up courage to ask you for your autograph. I should like a letter, but if you will send me just an autograph I shall be deeply grateful.

With the hope that this brief apology may in part atone for the audacity in the request for your autograph, I remain yours very respectfully,

MR. LUZERNE TEAGUE SWARTOUT,
Teague's Hill, Monson, Me.

P. S.—I will say here that if you write me a funny letter I will be perfectly delighted.

ARDEN, N. C.

Mr. Luzerne Teague Swartout, Teague's Hill, Monson, Me.:

DEAR SIR—Your welcome note asking for autograph came yesterday, and I hasten to attend to same before I do anything else. I hope it will get to you without any delay, for I often think that if people would be more prompt about sending their autographs, oh, so much, so much misery and deprivation would be averted. Yours sincerely, BILL NYE.

P. S.—When you write next time to anybody exclusively on your own business, it would be a good scheme to inclose one of those now champion postage stamps.

Of course you understand that I mean one that has never been licked. N

I have been requested this week to set Mr. Rogers right in the following matter, and, though it is of course of a local character, Mr. Rogers claims that, as he has no paper with which to defend himself, he asks me as a friend and neighbor in North Carolina, where my home is in summer, to take his part and place him before the people once more on the same footing which he maintained previous to the attack.

The article which appeared in the Asheville Gleaner of Dec. 10 is as follows and refers to the failure of the editor of the paper to secure a ticket to the home talent production of "Julius Cæsar:"

OUR EDITOR VINDUS HEGENS.

The work of home talent upon the play of 'Julius Cæsar,' would no doubt have been a little more successful had the distinguished manager carried out his point by sending to our editor a complimentary ticket as he intended but faithlessly and with little regard to our writer, was even placed in such a position he could not do anything, and the consequence was we have lost one of the best criticisms which no doubt would have been well approved by our worthy public, by the writing of an unknown hand that was not there to give a write up in The Gleaner. Mr. Rogers was seen by our Editor a few days ago at the doors of the Berkly hotel, and while Mr. Rogers stood braced up against its doors, Mr. Editor gave him a raking over which were not heard of, for many a day.

The remarks were brief and to the point, that were made to Mr. Rogers in person, but yet he seemes very loyal in his estimation upon his acts to the world at large. Yet it will be well for him not to intrude upon younger men who are in a position a little lower than himself, who do not do the monkey as he does, not to think, no man can be as good as he whom he is such a prominent man in the eyes of Julious Cæsar, but he must learn one thing, not to trifle with Editors for they are men who have a great deal to contend with in the eyes of the world to such an extent that the public look upon as brain power and keen intellect, more than upon him who is a business manager of the slurs upon Editors and forgetting to send a complimentary ticket to that high and noble part of home talent of 'Julious Cæsar.'

My business is an extensive one, which it requires cordiality with the probability in mind to make signor in life self than any sign profession of its line. Not that we take any exception to any other line of professional work, nor do I claim to know all kinds of business, for this is needless for me to state. But I do say, never let Mr. Rogers trample on an noble brain above his own, nor even to pretend to send a ticket to Editors of any kind and then dont do it, for it is worse than a dose of medicine.

Now, the facts are that Mr. Rogers is not that kind of a man at all. I know him and see him often while in my mountain home, and I say that it is unfair to use the columns of a newspaper to injure him and ruin him right there where he is best known.

The never dying truth is that the very first sentence in the editorial is not only unjust and vituperative, but toxic and parabolical. No one can realize more than Mr. Rogers the power of the press.

Yet he does not fear it, knowing that he is right.

Mr. Rogers would no more trample on "an noble brain above his own" than you or I. He hates to trample on such things anyway and track them around over his office when he wants to keep it neat and tidy, and trampling on a brain that was above his own is a thing that he has not done for years.

He feels the same about "an unknown hand that was not there." He would not trample on that either, and he wants it generally understood that he is a tender hearted man and fond of little children and pets.

The editor, of course, pays a high tribute to journalism, its brain power and keen intellect, but he forgets that Mr. Rogers feels the same toward journalism, and he had no idea that his failure to reach the editor with a ticket would make his life such a blank. Mr. Rogers is of a cheery, bright disposition, but since the above attack he can not fight down a feeling of extreme sadness. He says that the performance of "Julius Cæsar" was not given to make money, except for some worthy enterprise. He did not even get a ticket himself or any pay for his time nor even draw half pay as pantata of Rome for the evening, and so far as the above roast is concerned it will not impair his future Julius Cæsar business, as he does not contemplate repeating the performance, but it is personally unpleasant to be hauled up before the public in the editorial columns of a paper and things said about him which he does not understand.

Mr. Rogers goes about day after day now with a copy of The Gleaner in his hand and a pencil trying to figure out whether he is insulted or not.

Meeting Mr. Hezekiah Gudger the other day, Mr. Rogers said: "Excuse me, but have you got a few weeks' conversation that you could spare me? I want you to parse that first sentence and tell me if over, since I came to this town, by word or deed, I have been that kind of a man."

Heretofore The Gleaner had never done or said anything really bitter, though it has said things which might be misconstrued, of course, at times. This latter difficulty arises, however,

AS A LIBERTINE.

from the fact that the editor changes his train of thought, frequently three or four times, during a sentence. This is an idea of his own. Sometimes he gets on the wrong train.

But Mr. Rogers and I may both be wrong in regarding the above as an insult. That is the annoying part of it. We do not feel certain whether there is a covert sneer in the article or nothing but climate.

Yesterday I received my blank application for additional insurance in an old life insurance company and find several new and rather personal questions which were not asked me when I became a policy holder in the company five years ago. Among them I find this one printed in red ink:

"Are you a libertine?"

This interrogatory has been put in since I joined.

The company knew the kind of man I was when I took out my policy, and now must I change my whole course of life in order to get additional insurance? No!

If I do get to be a libertine in order to get insurance in a New York insurance company, I'll insure myself.

Of course people have approached me at different times about becoming a libertine, but I saw that it would take me away from home a good deal and might lead to immorality, and so I gave it up.

Life insurance is a first rate boon to those who can collect it and then get resuscitated, but if one must lead a double or quadruple life in order to be eligible the business will surely fall off in the future.

There are a number of other questions equally disagreeable and personal which I do not propose to answer and then have the answers read aloud at social gatherings in New York during the long winter evenings.

Bill Nye

A Career Ahead of Him.

"I am ruined," said the ambitious young artist. "I have tried my best to paint fine pictures, but have failed. Now let me retire from the profession."

"Nonsense," said his critical friend. "Your failure is auspicious. It shows your opportunity to turn impressionist and win dazzling success."—Chicago Record.

Mollified.

"Oh, Jaggs," protested Mrs. Lushforth, "I did so hope you would come home sober tonight."

"Glad I didn't," thickly responded Mr. Lushforth.

"It is worth the effort of gettin tanked any time to be able to see good lookin woman 'zyou are double."—Indianapolis Journal.

Making Sure.

Smart—Whatever induced your uncle to marry the widow of a man who was hanged?

Simpson—He has been married to widows before and said he was tired of having the virtues of former husbands flung in his face.—Sheffield Telegraph.

Selected.

Slowly—I should think you would get lonely up here in the country, so far from the hotel.

Miss Seward—Oh, no, not at all. My mandolin is company enough for me.

Slowly—Oh, I see, you like to pick your company.—Truth.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

LETTUCE FOR MARKET.

Packing Lettuce For Shipping to Distant Markets—Delivery to Home Markets.

A prominent grower of lettuce for market has the following to say concerning its packing and shipment in American Gardening: From our personal observation, and so far as we are able to learn from correspondence, we are of the opinion that the methods used in packing lettuce for shipping purposes are about the same in the different parts of the country.

If to be sent any distance, barrels are most commonly used as a package. During warm weather it becomes necessary to ventilate them, by means of holes cut or bored in the staves, but in the winter season, on the other hand, the barrels must be so prepared that frost will not be likely to enter. To effect this they are lined with newspapers or other paper, and if properly handled by the transportation companies there is seldom any loss.

The methods of packing properly necessarily differ with the kind of lettuce grown, whether upright growing sorts like the Grand Rapids, or flattened, cabbage kinds, of the Tennisball habit. Grand Rapids growers, for the most part, pack in tiers, with the leaves placed horizontally. From two to four heads are taken up at one time in the hand and placed in the barrel, and others are then put in so as to form rows running around it. Some shippers think it best to arrange it so that the stems will be covered by the leaves of the next bunches, while others place the butts upon the heads previously put in. If necessary, one or more heads are added to form a solid tier. Although it does not look as well when opened, the general opinion seems to be that the lettuce ships fully as well and can be taken out much better if the butts are placed upon and overlapping the heads, thus affording a handle by which they can be taken out. Layer after layer is put in in this way, until the barrel is full. Papers are then placed over the top of the barrel, and a cover of burlap is put on and held in place by means of a hoop.

For the cabbage sorts the barrel is prepared in the same way, and the lettuce is packed in tiers, with the butts up. It can be seen that these varieties with flattened heads cannot well be packed in any other way. With this exception, there is little, if any, difference in the methods of packing.

When the market is sufficiently near to admit of the delivery of the lettuce to the dealers by the grower, each consults his own convenience. Perhaps the most common packages are boxes about 3 by 3 by 1 foot in depth. These are so made that they will nest one above the other and fit closely in the wagon. Some growers prefer to use baskets for this purpose, however, and the flat so called market baskets answer well, although many use ordinary bushel baskets for well grown Grand Rapids and other ruffled kinds.

How to Breed Geese.

In a paper read before the Rhode Island Poultry association by William Rankin on "Breeding Geese For Profit," this advice was given on selection for the purpose of breeding: Take the variety you desire to breed, carefully select such as are strong, large, square, vigorous and healthy. See that they are well mated, three geese with one gander as a colony. Then give them a place affording as large liberty as you can, but locate them. Place as nests for their use some covered boxes about two feet square, putting in some fine cut straw and a nest egg in each nest. Have each goose lay in her own box. Then you have one colony fixed. Your next colony you will place at some remote distance and teach them to run together and separate from the others. You can breed as many colonies as you can accommodate, no matter if the ganders do come together once in awhile and have a little sparring match. Feed each colony near their nests, teach them that is their home and when there they are not to be molested.

Feed boiled cabbage, turnips or potatoes mixed with cornmeal. Give them all they will eat of this with a good feed of corn once a day. Keep ground oyster shells by them all the time. Keep an egg account with each goose, and mark the most productive layer as the one you want to preserve. With this method, after a few years you will secure for yourself a lot of first class egg producers. Should you happen to lose any of your flocks always replace from the best laying geese you have and get your ganders from the same class of goose.

Westphalia Hams.

The Westphalia hams are made as follows: Well rubbed with dry salt and left to drain 24 hours. Take 2 quarts of salt, 2 quarts of bag (rock) salt, 3 pounds of brown sugar, a pound saltpeter, 4 ounces sal pruelle and 4 ounces juniper berries, well mixed and boiled in 6 quarts of water. The brine is then cooled and skimmed. The hams are taken from the salt and wiped dry and the cold pickle poured over them and rubbed in. There should be enough brine to cover the meat. Turn the meat every second day for three weeks; then take them out, wipe dry, and a mixture of ground pepper, salt and bran is thoroughly rubbed in, filling all cracks and openings. They are then smoked a little every day for three months or more until completely dry, when they will keep and improve in flavor for years. Pyroligneous acid will keep off flies and animalculæ of all kinds and improve the flavor of the meat.

The heavier soils as a rule contain more potash than the lighter ones, and in a general way it is safe to assume that potash is not needed on such soils so long as they produce fair crops.

SURFACE CULTIVATION.

Shallow Cultivation Advocated For Oats, Wheat, Sweet Potatoes and Corn.

During the past ten years most of the farmers of my acquaintance have learned that they can grow much larger crops of oats with three inches of the surface soil made fine than to plow six or eight inches deep. I have practiced this method of putting in oats for 12 years and have grown much larger crops than formerly, and have not had a single failure, while under the old way we had frequent failures. The foregoing is from the pen of the successful farmer and well known agricultural writer, Waldo F. Brown, who has the following to say in a communication to Prairie Farmer:

It is a great advantage to prepare the seed bed for oats with an improved harrow, for one team will put in as much land in a day as three teams will to break the land and harrow and roll until it is fine. We often have but a day or two of fine weather at a time in March when the land is dry enough to work, and when our clay upland gets thoroughly saturated we often must wait a week or two before it dries so as to be fit to work. It is a great advantage to adopt a speedy method, for usually early sown oats yield much more than those sown late. I usually first use a disk harrow and then sow the oats and cross harrow with an Acme harrow, which is the best implement to give a fine, level seed bed that I have ever used.

I am told that this method of putting in oats is now almost universally adopted, and that whenever one farmer begins it in a neighborhood in a few years all the rest follow this plan. It is now universally acknowledged that a shallow seed bed produces the best wheat, and wheat on such land endures the winter better, and this was found out by observing that where the horses turned on the plowed land and tramped it so hard that barely enough loose earth could be had to cover the seed with the crop was better than on other parts of the field. The same is true of sweet potatoes, and this fact, which was discovered from setting plants on hard tramped land, has led to shallow plowing and the making of small ridges for the crop, and the result is a large increase in yield and better shaped tubers.

I meet occasionally at the institutes a man acknowledged by his neighbors to be one of the best corn growers of the locality, who claims that the same kind of a seed bed gives the best crop of corn, and there is an increasing number of farmers each year who have found that shallow cultivation which stirs two inches of the surface soil in the cornfield gives much better results than tearing the roots of the corn with plows that run four to six inches deep.

In my judgment, the implement which will give perfect surface cultivation in the cornfields is yet to be invented, and when it is we want it made so that it will cover these rows of corn and enable us to stir the soil on a strip not less than ten feet wide at each time through. Any of the good weeders will do this to perfection on some soils and under favorable conditions, but it is not yet what we want in the large cornfields of the west. The reason we want to get over a wide strip is that the best work is done in the cornfield soon after a rain, when the land will crumble at a touch and the weeds will be killed before they see the light. I have no doubt that inventive genius can give us such an implement, or, if not one that will cultivate three rows, at least two. The Acme harrow makes an ideal seed bed, and the principle of slicing and turning the surface soil ought to be applied in our cornfields in cultivating, and I see no difficulty in the way of using the slicing cultivator in the cultivation of corn.

Bush Lima Beans.

A correspondent of American Agriculturist says: Henderson's, which is the Dwarf Sieva, is always prolific, but the beans are small and deficient in that delicacy of flavor that is conspicuous in the regular limas. But for a wet season it is better, as it does not mildew as the larger kinds are apt to do. Burpee's dwarf lima, which is a true large lima in every respect, excepting its dwarf habit, behaved wonderfully, the drought and heat having been to its liking. The plants branched out widely and kept up a continuous crop. With me in rainy seasons the beans have mildewed badly, as the running sorts always do, near the ground. To be successful with this sort it must have plenty of root. The rows should be three feet apart, and the plants at least a foot apart in the rows. This will afford plenty of air, and in a measure prevent mildew. The Kumerle or Dreer's lima, which is a dwarf potato lima, has done remarkably well, although I prefer the flavor of the large sort. For general purposes this is the most profitable because it is the most prolific.

News and Notes.

The electrical plow, which, it is claimed, may be operated at much less cost than one propelled by steam, is a leading novelty in farm machinery.

Reports from horse breeding centers in the west indicate that many large brood mares have been sold, their owners being disgusted with prevailing prices. Rural New Yorker says electricity and the bicycle will never hurt the business of the large truck horse, and those who keep their brood mares and breed to the best will be well repaid. Breeders of scrub or misfit horses have a worse prospect ahead than the exclusive wheat growers.

The American cranberry is beginning to make a reputation for itself both in Great Britain and on the continent, following in the footsteps of American corn.

While the agricultural department crop report makes the prices of some of the crops higher, there is a decrease in a larger number, while in two great staples—wheat in the north and cotton in the south—there is a material, not to say disastrous, decrease.

At Last.

Jess—We were together all summer at different resorts, but it was only at Lenox that he proposed.

Bess—What you might call the court of last resort.—New York World.

An Insinuation.

Maud—Charley proposed to me last night, and we're engaged.

Margaret—Goodness! How did you manage it?—Chicago Record.

Had an Item.

"I have an item for the reporters," he said as he entered police headquarters at midnight.

"None of them here just now," replied the sergeant, "but I'll take it down."

"All right. Begin by writing down that a respectable citizen was last night making his way homeward."

"Yes."

"The stars were more or less obscured, and the moon shone fitfully."

"I have it."

"He was within three blocks of his domicile when he was suddenly accosted by a strange man who sprang out of an alley."

"Go on."

"The desperado demanded the citizen's money or his life, and as he spoke he flourished a club in the air. The citizen is a man of nerve and courage, but being taken at a disadvantage he handed over his purse."

"I see."

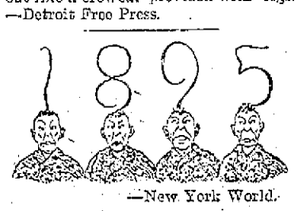
"The purse contained only 7 cents, but what the citizen complains of is the principle of the thing. He would respectfully but firmly ask"—

"Yes, I know."

"You know what he would ask?"

"Certainly. He wants to ask, 'Where were the police?' The police were somewhere else, of course. Sorry they weren't there, but I can't help it. Good night, my friend."

"Guardian of the peace of the sovereign people, good night!" replied the man as he buttoned his coat and walked out like a crowbar provided with legs.—Detroit Free Press.



—New York World.

Science Progress.

THE VANILLA ORCHID.

The Aroma of the Dried Vanilla Bean Is the Result of Fermentation.

We are so accustomed to speak of vanilla as the product of the "vanilla bean" that perhaps few persons are aware that it has no connection with either the bean or the bean family, but is produced by a beautiful, sweet scented, climbing orchid. Dr. R. W. Shufeldt explains this widespread error by the fact that the vanilla capsule or pod, which is slender, from 6 to 10 inches long and only three-eighths of an inch in diameter, has a vague resemblance to certain bean pods. The aroma of vanil-

FLOWERING BRANCH OF VANILLA—RIPE POD.

la, too, is said not to pre-exist in the pod, but to be produced by a process of fermentation. Among other interesting statements made by Dr. Shufeldt in Popular Science News, the source of the accompanying cut, are the following:

In Mexico after gathering the pods are placed under sheds in heaps until they begin to shrivel. Then they are allowed to ferment slightly, after which they are exposed to the sun in woolen blankets during the day and kept in airtight tin boxes at night. At the end of a day or a day and a half they have assumed a rich, chocolate brown color. They are then placed in the sun for two months or more to dry, at the end of which they are pliable and free from moisture.

When finally prepared, the pods are sorted according to lengths, tied up in bundles of 50 and packed in airtight tin boxes. When properly prepared, and in what is called "prime condition," the vanilla pods become covered with a frosting of little needlelike crystals of vanillic acid, are soft when pressed between the fingers and give off the characteristic balsamic odor.

The perfume or essence is extracted from the vanilla pod by prolonged soaking in alcohol. The proper proportion is about one-half pound of pods to each gallon of 60 per cent alcohol.

A word as to the sources of supply and quantities used may be of interest. The cities of New York, London and Paris may be regarded as the vanilla markets of the world. The supply sent to New York is produced in Mexico and is regarded as the finest quality grown. The amount imported in 1891 was 135,875 pounds. The Pacific coast and western portions of the United States obtain a part of their supply from the island of Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, but the quantity imported in 1891 was only about 5,000 pounds. The quality is much inferior to the Mexican.

The London supply is obtained largely from the Mauritius and Seychelles.

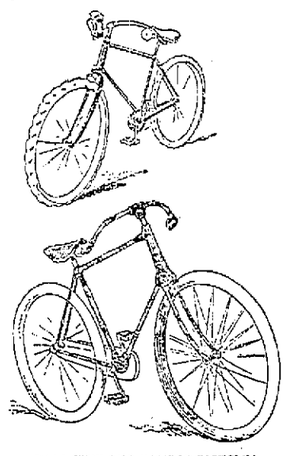
The greater part of the vanilla imported into France comes from Reunion. In 1880 the amount was 164,289 pounds, and in 1889 it had increased to 506,403 pounds, or more than twice the product of the rest of the world.

Manufacture of Wood Stone.

A remarkable material known as wood stone, although invented ten years ago, is just beginning to be appreciated. Its manufacture has been undertaken on an extensive scale by a Dresden firm, and its use as a building material is increasing. It is composed, in due proportions, of magnesia cement, mixed with sawdust and saturated with a solution of chloride of calcium, the pasty mass, before the cement sets, being spread out into sheets of uniform thickness and subjected to great pressure, then dried. Tests made of its chemical and mechanical qualities show that the dry material is much superior to the same soaked with water, dry specimens resisting a tendency of about 100 pounds per square inch, while pieces saturated with water resisted only two-thirds as much. Soaking the dry material in linseed oil increased the tensile strength about 16 per cent, and freezing diminished it slightly.

Two Interesting Bicycles.

Two interesting novelties in a recent English cycle show were a "ball tire" bicycle and the "bamboo." The latter is



BALL TIRE AND BAMBOO BICYCLES.

handsome, astonishingly light and claims to be strong, a claim which the well known characteristics of bamboo render very credible.

Improvised Lens.

The glass lens used by professors may be very well replaced by a carafe or round water bottle full of water. A candle is lighted in the darkness, and on holding the bottle between the light and a wall, which acts as a screen, we see the reflected light turned upside down by means of the convergent lens we have improvised.

Effectual Warning.

It is well known that certain vagabonds desire nothing better, especially when the cold weather comes on, than to be arrested and locked up in order that they may be taken care of for awhile.

One of this fraternity succeeded in getting himself arrested for vagrancy, and on the way to the lockup he was so much overjoyed by the prospect of not having to sleep in the open air that he behaved somewhat boisterously.

"Keep quiet," threatened the policeman. "If you don't, I'll let you go."—Youth's Companion.

Changed His Tune.

Two passengers on a western train became involved in a controversy which waxed so hot that one of them called the other a liar. "What's that—a liar?" And he was on his feet in an instant. "Yes, a liar," was the emphatic response, "or my name ain't John Smith of Smithville." "What—the hardware merchant?" "The same." "Mr. Smith, I am delighted to meet you. I represent Mr. Sharpedge & Co. of New York and can show you a line of samples that will make your hair curl."—Texas Siftings.

A Printer's Blunder.

The reporter wrote, "She is an fair,"
But the printer made it "all feet,"
And the writer's best girl, so they say,
Doesn't speak to the scribe when they meet.
—New York Journal.

Break It Gently.

"Have you read that article on how to tell a bad egg?"

"No, I haven't, but my advice would be, if you have anything important to tell a bad egg, why, break it gently."—American Review.

The Boy.

Down through the snowdrifts in the street
With blustering joy he steers.
His rubber boots are full of feet
And his tippet full of ears.
—Chicago Record.

Had Been a Gentleman Once.

Tramp—Madam, I've brought back these shirt studs.

Kind Lady—Why don't you put them in the shirt I gave you?

Tramp—I never work.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Not Necessarily Passee.

This Boston girl, judged by her looks,
Has scarcely left her teens,
But she insists on being classed
As one of the "has beans."
—Detroit Tribune.

Answered From Experience.

The Governess—If you have a $5 bill and you go into a dry goods store to purchase 15 cents' worth of ribbon, how much do you have?

The Girl—Car fare to get home.—Chicago Record.

A Pointer For Young Men.

I used to strap her skates, what next?
To tell my heart forbids;
I used to strap her skates, but now
I have to strap her kids!
—Boston Courier.

Prim.

Miss Port—Is Miss Strait Lace circumspect?

Miss Caustic—Circumspect? Why, she won't accompany a young man on the piano without a chaperon.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

His Way.

He was learning to skate,
And now every cold day,
When seeking for him,
You'll find him this way.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Fair Division.

As the street car was blocked, a woman was heard confiding her household cares to a neighbor. "Yes, I keep a girl awhile, so as to rest my body. Then I go without her awhile, so as to rest my mind."—Boston Post.

Boston, A. D. 1900.

The clock in the steeple is striking
The midnight hour at the "Hub."
And papa is rocking the cradle,
While mamma is down at the club.
—Truth.

Cause and Effect.

Visitor—Your stove is redhot.

Editor—Yes. I have some bright contributors.—Atlanta Constitution.

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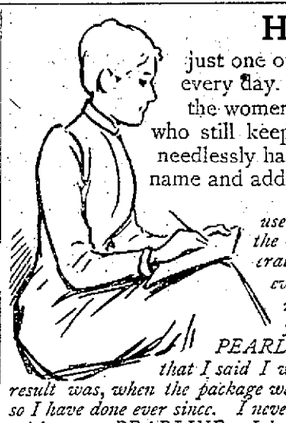

just one out of hundreds that are coming in every day. We publish it for the benefit of the women who read about Pearline, but who still keep on washing without it, in that needlessly hard and wearing way. We omit name and address, as requested:

"Now I will tell you how I came to use your PEARLINE. We have taken the 'Ladies' Home Journal' for several years. Three and a half years ago, every time I picked up my 'Journal' to read, the first thing I would see was your advertisement and picture of PEARLINE. I got so tired of looking at it, that I said I would get a package and try it. The result was, when the package was gone I bought another package, and so I have done ever since. I never think of going to wash clothes since, without my PEARLINE. I have recommended it to quite a number of people, who are now using it, just from my recommendation. I have just written this to you to let you know how highly I prize it. I don't want my name and address to go before the public." 424

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ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891. MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown County, O.
Capt. J. D. Johnston.
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(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.
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HE SCORES SOCIETY.

SAYS IT IS A CLOG TO PROGRESS AND A FETTER TO IDEAS.

Junius Henri Browne on Social Functions of the Day—How and Where Women Appear at Their Best and Men at Their Worst.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Society, with a big or a little S, in a social, philosophic or political sense, always means the two sexes. There never has been and there never can be society without women, particularly as the term is employed here, where women are its essential feature, men being in a way incidental. Women are the keepers of the gates of society. They determine those of the other sex who shall enter and those who shall be excluded. They are ever socially omnipotent and should be. It is their evident and inalienable privilege. No man would think of disputing it.

It may be doubted indeed if men in general relish society as women imagine they do. They enjoy it so much themselves that they can hardly be made to believe that their fathers, husbands, brothers, can be indifferent to it, much less be displeased with it. "Do men like society?" must be, from their point of view, a redundant, even an absurd, question. "How can they fail to like it," is the woman's answer, "when it is so delightful?" To her, yes; to them, no. She cannot be induced to think that she does not see with the universal eye. And the incapacity to change her instinctive, spontaneous thought causes her many disappointments, entangles her in innumerable troubles.

What Men Often Like.

She holds that to concede that civilized man at large does not like society, of which she forms the principal, the more conspicuous part, is equivalent to conceding that he does not like her, which is, in her view, monstrously unnatural, absolutely inconceivable. But does this follow? Is she not confounding things? Has she not taken for granted what was never implied? A man may like women and dislike society, as a great many men do. Liking women is very vague, has little significance. Individual men, men of taste, culture, sensibility, seldom like women in the mass, as a sex, any more than women having any claim to enlightenment like men in the mass, as a sex. Such men must find in a woman something to like before they like her. They are not drawn to her generically, as barbarians might be, and it would be anything but flattering to her if they were.

Men, it must be allowed, go in great numbers into society. Is not this ample proof of their fondness for it? Not in itself. They go not because they enjoy it, but because their wives, sisters, daughters, urge them to, and because these cannot well go unattended. How continually they confess that it is a dreadful bore, and how glad they are to leave it, as the expression of their faces shows at that pleasant moment! If women were not so wedded to society, nearly all functions would cease. Social entertainments, so called, would become obsolete from the fact that men would absent themselves, and women would not be quite satisfied with their own exclusive company.

Social Hollowness.

An exception might be made of very young men, from 18 to 25, who, not being husbands, overflow with gallantry and miscellaneous fondness for the sex. They are, in consequence, eager in most cases to frequent assemblies where nimble maidens disport themselves in the gayest gowns and the most witching smiles. There are many exceptions, however, even among these. Balls, usually so alluring, palls early on the most sentimental and susceptible youth. Ere they are fairly out of their teens they tire of dancing and relinquish it from satiety. We all know how deficient is the supply of dancing men in New York and the larger cities, and how almost impossible it is to meet the demand, whatever the premiums offered. If a mere boy wearies of social hollowness and frivolity; if fresh, pretty, winning damsels, whom he can scarcely refrain from idealizing, cannot tempt him to tarry among them for a few hours, how can a mature man of the world, of jaded passions, saturated with experience, be expected to care for the deadly dull comedies, rehearsed, season after season, until they are repellent?

The opinion that most men have no mental appetite for society may be safely trusted. They are gorged with it, to be frank, and would reject it openly were it not for feminine influences and feminine blandishments. They do not tell their hostesses so, of course. An unwritten though universally recognized law of society is that no one within its portals shall say what he thinks or admit that anything that appertains to it is not pleasant. Society people are perfectly conscious that they are shams, and that society is the biggest sham of all. Nobody is deceived, but everybody wishes to pretend that he is, and so the game is kept up and has perhaps its satirical gratifications.

Swamped With Conventionality.

It is not assumed that there are not amiable, clever, interesting women in society. There are invariably. Every circle contains them. If it were not so, society would perish of inanition. But plenty as they may be, no man has, as a rule, any chance to enjoy their speech or their company. Evening assemblies are apt to be without repose or conversation, without mellowness or piquancy. Everything is fragmentary and fruitless. Drawing rooms are commonly crowded and hot. The talk is made up of personalities and platitudes, of misunderstood opinions and unfinished sentences. It is, in the main, buzz, bubble and balderdash. The scene is uncomfortable, and the characters are unattractive, not necessarily, but because they are all run together. Society is one of the poorest of places to get acquainted or to get profit. Persons who have met there for a series of seasons are surprised sometimes on being thrown together elsewhere to discover that they are mutually interesting. If all the agreeable frequenters of society were taken out of it and approached under favorable conditions, their agreeableness would be appreciated and heightened. Society as constituted and managed is a clog to progress and a fetter to ideas. Its supreme conventionality swamps it.

No wonder men who amount to anything fail to like society. It is barren and dreary enough. Women who fondly fancy that they appear so well there really appear very ill, and men have no opportunity to judge them in its whirl and whimsies. A man who might love any one of 20 women should he encounter them singly would disapprove of them in a huddle. A woman is never so charming or so dangerous as when alone, and in her solitariness she triumphs most frequently over man. He understands how unable he is to cope with her unity, and, unless petticoat proof, is prone, then, to keep out of her range.

The man who would turn pale at a vision of her retreating figure would never blanch before a hundred of her intrenched in society. There she is, with all her equipment for offense and defense, least liable to attack and really most harmless. When she comes to comprehend this fully, society will either be disillusioned for her, or she will reform it, the latter alongether the more probable. The Anglo-Saxon male, much as he may resort to it, has never revealed any special aptitude for society, as we see from generations of Englishmen. As the American is far more progressive, more accessible to ideas, we must look to him for its amelioration, perhaps in the coming century.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

THE WISCONSIN HUMORIST.

He Has Retired From Politics and Journalism and Will Probably Take the Platform.

[Special Correspondence.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—The famous Wisconsin humorist, George W. Peck, for four years Democratic governor of the state, has retired from politics. On Jan. 7 he turned the gubernatorial office over to his Republican successor and joyfully retired to the walks of private life. Mr. Peck is best known to the American people as a humorist, and for a dozen or more years his writings were more widely quoted than any other writer of his time. He wrote two or three books, and their sales aggregated several million copies, and the lucky publishers who bought the manuscripts outright retired with large fortunes. It is a curious fact that Mr. Peck's old paper, Peck's Sun, closed its individual career about the time its founder, an old time editor and publisher, stepped down from the governor's chair. It was purchased by a local publishing house some weeks ago and has been consolidated with a weekly paper of their own.

George W. Peck's career as a politician was meteoric. The Democrats nominated him eight years ago for mayor of Milwaukee, and he was elected with a hurrah. Two years later he was re-elected. Then he was placed at the head of the state ticket and was elected governor by an overwhelming majority. He was re-elected to this high office two years ago by a large vote, but was carried down in the political cyclone that swept over the country last fall. Mr. Peck has wearied of official duties and is glad enough to get back among the people who love him and who have long taken a pardonable pride in calling him a fellow citizen. While he has made no special plans for the future, he will in all probability go out to lecture. His reputation as a humorous writer and speaker is national in scope, and he has had many flattering offers to go on the platform.

GEORGE W. PECK.

Mr. Peck is a man of the most gentle and charming personality. He is 53 years old, of medium height, compactly built, with a very ruddy complexion, laughing blue-gray eyes, sandy hair, deeply tinged with gray, and snow white mustache and goatee. He is a splendidly preserved and young looking man, despite his white whiskers. He is always in fashionable attire, and invariably, winter and summer, wears a bright scarlet carnation in his left lapel. He is at all times approachable, affable and good natured, a first class story teller, a fine after dinner speaker, and a man much sought after in social and business circles. He looks so well groomed, refined and philanthropic that no one would ever associate him with that country store character who was made miserable by the horseplay pranks of that much discussed and abused "Peck's Bad Boy," the central figure of the most of Mr. Peck's humorous sketches and the one hero of all his books.

The humorist was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., but his parents came to Wisconsin when he was quite young. He had a common school education and became a printer, working for several years at the case. Then he became a country editor and attracted the attention of Brick Pomeroy and helped to edit the old Brick Pomeroy Democrat when it was printed in La Crosse, Wis., following its fortunes to New York during the exciting war times. He quit editing to become a soldier, and there is nothing much funnier than one of his early day sketches entitled "How I Put Down the Rebellion." After the war he drifted back to La Crosse and started Peck's Sun, a paper that was "to shine for all." Mr. Peck explains that despite its motto it shone for a very small clientele for a number of years, or until he removed his plant to Milwaukee about 15 years ago. Then it was that he began writing the bad boy stories, and it is reiteration to say that they took like wildfire. The little country weekly became famous and in a few months ran its circulation up to 100,000 copies. Money literally poured in on the lucky editor, and for a time his paper netted him something like $5,000 a week. It wasn't long before he was living in a big stone mansion, the owner of a fine private yacht, a block of city houses, a summer resort hotel and other serious things. After a year or so the fickle public tired of the bad boy, and the history of all purely humorous papers was repeated in the case of Peck's Sun. It began running down, its editor became engrossed in politics, and it was sold eventually to the printers working on it for a mere song, although once an offer of half a million dollars was made for it by a Chicago syndicate, and after a precarious and picturesque existence it has been hyphenated with The Moon or Star or some other local luminary, and the newspaper niche it filled so long is now an aching void.

Mr. Peck's family consists of a wife and two sons. The eldest, George W. Peck, Jr., is a well known young business man of this city, a clever, handsome young fellow about 30 years of age. He is happily married, and three big, chubby children call the ex-governor "grandpa." The elder Pecks will temporarily reside with Mr. and Mrs. Peck, Jr. Mr. Peck is passionately fond of his grandchildren, and they are his constant companions outside of business or professional hours. The second son, Roy Peck, is a slim youth of 20 and a student in a western military school.

GEORGE H. YENOWINE.

A Stroke of Business.

"Madam," said Meandering Mike, "do yo want the snow taken off yer sidewalk?"

"Yes."

"Will yo gimme the contract?"

"Of course."

"Would yo have any objection to my applyin scientific methods to labor which has hitherto been performed in a most fatiguing an imperfeck manner"—

"What's that?"

"I mean, have yer any objection to my utilizin the forces of nature for the purposes of practical industry?"

"N-no, I guess not."

"All right, ma'am. The paper predicts warmer weather an showers. You jes' go right along into the house an leave me an the thaw ter tend to the job. I guarantee ye clean sidewalks inside of 24 hours an won't collect a cent till the work's done."—Detroit Free Press.

Guarding Against It.

He—Well, I must be off. Going to the station to meet my wife's eldest sister.

She—But she can find her way to your house.

He—She can. But if I meet her in public I won't have to kiss her.—Life.

Bangor, Me., had its name from a famous psalm tune. The name was given by Rev. Seth Noble. The town was first called Sunbury.

Didn't Dare Stop.

Catterson—What on earth are you dancing about so for, old man?

Hatterson—My wife bought the under clothes I have on at a bargain counter, and if I don't keep moving they'll shrink up on me.—Clothier and Furnisher.

The Question Direct.

She—Mother objected to my reading your book because it was—er—too sensational.

The Rising Author—And what did you think of it?—New York World.

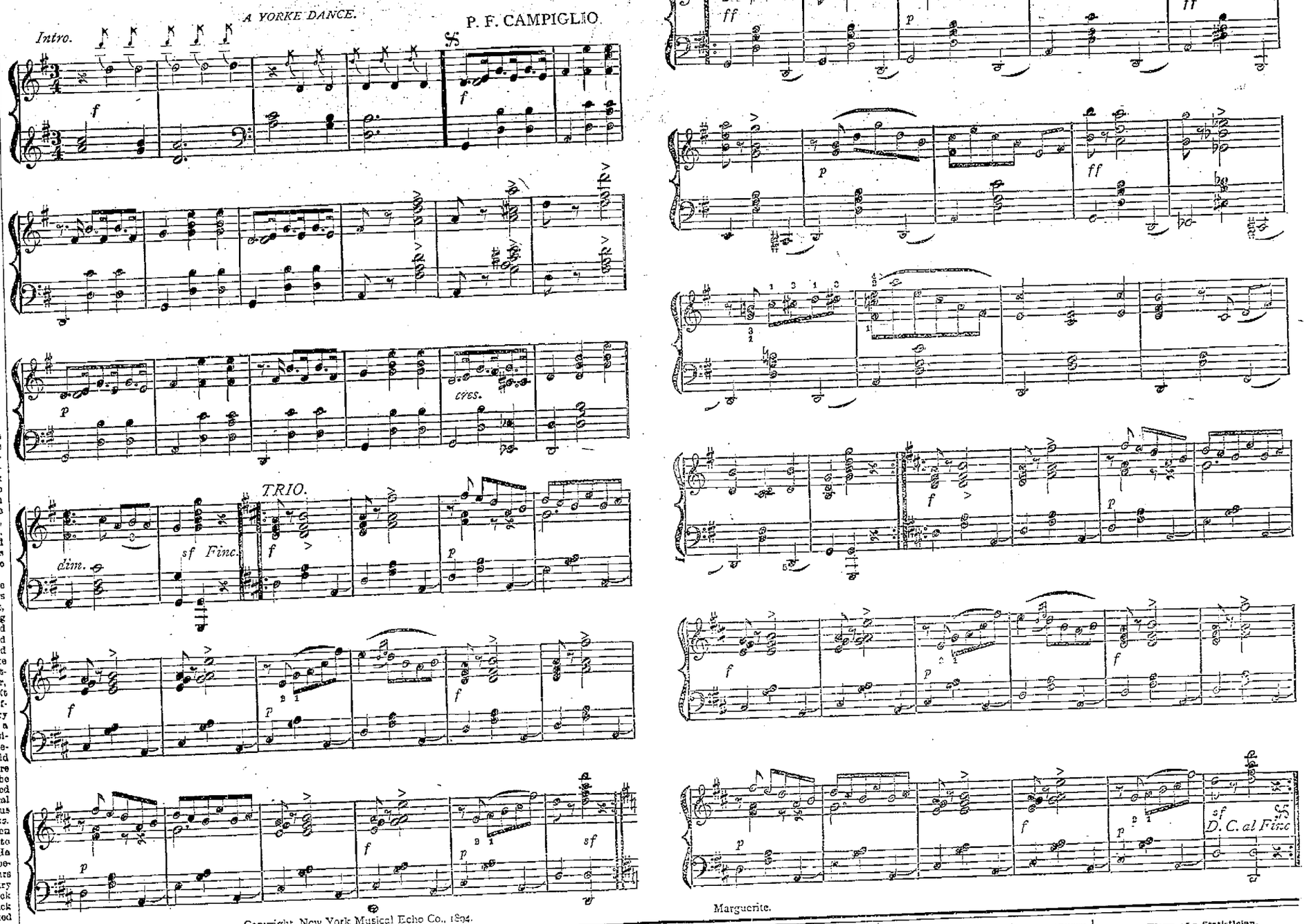
A Sunny South Item.

"Where in thunder are you going with that stove and all those overcoats?"

"I am going, my friend, to spend the winter in Florida."—Atlanta Constitution.

MARGUERITE.

A YORKE DANCE. P. F. CAMPIGLIO.



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Marguerite.

OWNER OF MILLIONS.

MARY E. GARRETT, THE RICHEST SPINSTER IN AMERICA.

A Level Headed Business Woman of Simple Tastes—Owns a Beautiful Home In Baltimore—Always Consulted by Baltimore and Ohio Directors.

[Special Correspondence.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Fifteen millions! A very comfortable fortune for one unmarried woman, isn't it?

Well, that is what Miss Mary Garrett of this city is worth. So say people in a position to know. She is today the head of the famous family of that name in a financial and commercial sense and is practically the executor of the great estate which the founder of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad left to his children, for Robert Garrett, the only surviving son of John W., has retired to private life, and his physical condition is such that he can give no more advice on railroad or other business matters. The balance of his years will be spent at his beautiful country seat, "Uplands," just beyond the city limits, with a few months of the winter in his city home on Mount Vernon place.

MARY E. GARRETT.

Yet to meet Miss Mary on the street she would be the last one to be regarded as a millionaire. She dresses in severely plain taste, always in dark colors, and looks like one of those elderly spinsters who are supposed be such necessities at church sewing circles and in religious work.

Personal Appearance.

Between 55 and 60 but nearer 60 years of age, with dark gray hair, a part of which is made into "frizzles" over the brow; thin features, sharp nose, keen blue eyes, which scan you through heavy gold bowed eyeglasses; slim figure, but very small and well shaped hands for an elderly lady; in height about 5 feet 8 inches. Not very imposing in appearance, is she? True, but after a moment's conversation the visitor is forced to admit that she is no ordinary woman. While quiet and reserved in her manner, she is so accustomed to business ways that she has acquired a man's decision and emphasis, and, as she saying is, "talks to the point." She is quite nervous and shows it in her quick, short steps in walking and a peculiar motion of her fingers when she is conversing. But she is far from being irritable or haughty. To a stranger, no matter how humble, she talks with the same freedom that she would toward the "first lady of the land."

How She Spends Her Days.

When in this country, Miss Garrett's home life is divided between "Montebello" and her residence on Monument street, but a stone's throw from her brother's house. She enters hers through a heavy portico supported by granite pillars. The house itself is of painted brick, with marble faced foundation, and of the old Baltimore style of architecture. Its only exterior points of note are the many windows of cathedral glass and the large glass covered conservatory, but one can get no idea of the beauties hidden within. The observer would know some rich person lived there, but it is no better than 50 other houses near it, and many are much more elaborate structures.

On arising, which Miss Garrett usually does about 7:30 a. m., an English serving woman brings her a cup of coffee. Then she dresses and glances over her mail until breakfast at 9 sharp. She is a light eater, and, though her chef is a connoisseur in French cuisine, she is fond of English dishes, and the guestat her table finds chops and roast beef among the regular viands. As the mail frequently amounts to 150 or 200 letters, considerable time after breakfast is given to this. Most of the financial matters, unless of much importance, are turned over to her agent, Mr. A. B. Crane. To her private secretary are dictated many replies to letters from railroad directors, asking her opinion on this or that plan, for it is understood that Miss Garrett is always consulted before any improvement or change of policy is carried out by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad management. Her calls for aid—begging letters, in plain English—often reach 100 a day, and not a few receive attention, but if the cases of distress are in the city she usually assists them through some church society in which she is interested.

Has No Fear of Cranks.

Occasionally she hears from a crank, but as she believes in paying no attention to this class and has no fear of them the wastebasket receives all such epistles. For an hour before luncheon she is usually prepared to receive callers. After the meal comes an hour or so of sleep, then more time to be spent on the mail. When she goes out, the clock generally indicates the hour of 5 p. m. Occasionally she "takes the air" by a short walk and visit to some friend or to her brother, whose general business affairs she directs. If she desires to drive, an electric bell summons her carriage with a pair of imported bays, guided by a regulation English coachman. By his side is a model "tiger." The Garrett livery is dark green and silver, and it is seen everywhere, even on the horse cloths. Sometimes she takes her female stenographer, sometimes a friend, on the drive. Her favorite route is out to Druid Hill or Clifton parks, in the northern suburbs.

Dinner is the main repast in the Garrett house, and at this time perhaps more ceremony is observed than on any other occasion. An hour is always occupied, and when guests are at the table twice that time passes away before the finger bowls of rich cut glass are placed before the diners. Most of Miss Garrett's reading is done at night, and she is a believer in retiring by at least 10 p. m. A half hour later not a light is to be seen in this mansion unless the mistress is giving a dinner or reception.

Out of the dozen servants who attend to Miss Garrett's wants not one is colored. The elder Garrett was very partial to them, but his daughter's frequent visits abroad caused her to adopt the English ways, and for the last five years her home has been cared for by English, from her waiting maid to the cook. She does not pay them very liberal wages, the coachman receiving the largest salary. She has the reputation of being kind to them, however, and "the servant girl question" gives her little concern. One of the principal functionaries is an English gardener, who has charge of the conservatory, and this and the art gallery form evidences of her refined taste.

A Fine Art Gallery.

Three years ago was the last time the public had a chance to view the natural and artificial beauty of this home as revealed by the art gallery and conservatory. At that time 1,500 people from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington were introduced to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Miss Garrett and allowed to inspect her collection of art treasures. While by no means as extensive as the Walters gallery, it is one of the largest private collections in this country. The critic finds Rosa Bonheur, Millet and Greuze represented in the works as well as a score of painters almost as noted. A variety of sculpture adds to the effect of the gallery, which is all in one apartment specially built to afford the best light effects.

From All Climes.

Through the glass partition is seen a collection of flowering and foliage plants from the tropical and temperate zones. Palms, orange trees and various species of giant cacti are growing as luxuriously as in their native country. A pond, in the center of which is a beautiful fountain, contains one of the best collections of tropical lilies and other water plants in this country. Many rare orchids as well as other Japanese flowers form special features of this conservatory. At Montebello, which is a country seat of nearly 1,200 acres, picturesquely located about four miles from the city, is another large conservatory. Here the owner spends most of the spring and fall months, sometimes extending her sojourn until July. The house is one of the old time southern domiciles, built by John W. Garrett, with wide verandas and long, low chambers. It is very unpretentious in appearance, and a man with $1,500 a year could live in it comfortably.

Fond of Jewelry.

Strange to say, this $15,000,000 woman has no special fad or eccentricity unless one for jewelry. She is fond of having bracelets studded with diamonds, of diamond ornamented combs for the hair and has one which is valued at $500. A few years ago she ordered a pair of garter buckles made from a special design. They were solid gold and cost $40, principally on account of the work required on them. Of late, however, she seems to have lost her taste for jewelry and now wears very little. In fact, she is becoming more and more retired in her home life and goes out less than formerly.

Her Investments.

Miss Garrett's millions are invested in various ways. She owns many thousand shares of Baltimore and Ohio railroad stock; also has many securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which parallels the Potomac river from Cumberland, Md., to Washington. When this canal was reopened for navigation two years ago, she was one of the signers of a bond to maintain it in good order, which required at least three signatures representing $6,000,000.

She has over $100,000 of government bonds, but nearly 50 per cent of her money is in real estate, the bulk of which lies in and around Baltimore. No one knows just how many acres in Baltimore county are controlled by her, but the area is fully 5,000, the prices of which range from $250 to $10,000 per acre. As may be imagined, she pays a respectable fortune yearly in taxes alone. Bank stock forms another very large item of her personal estate, and she gets some very large dividends from it as well. Municipal and corporation bonds form a considerable item.

Miss Garrett is doubtless the richest spinster in America and bids fair to be for many years to come, as her health is excellent, and she says she will never marry. She is a member of the Franklin Street Presbyterian church.

D. ALLEN WILLEY.

A WELCOME GUEST.

Useful Information Concerning the Etiquette of Visiting.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A hostess in England will write you a note of invitation requesting you to visit her for a fixed length of time. An American generally says, "Come and stay with us for awhile." An indefinite time usually results in an unsatisfactory visit. A specified time is immeasurably better for both hostess and guest, as plans on both sides may be made accordingly.

The familiar phase, "I shall consider you one of the family," should not be taken too literally. Think of the consternation of a hostess if a guest were to walk into her bedroom unannounced, order a special dish for some meal or interfere in a family affair "just like one of the family."

The ever welcome guest is one who writes telling the day she will arrive. A telegram follows, giving the hour. Her trunks contain all she could possibly require during her visit. The hostess has not counted upon keeping her guest in face powder, hairpins or note paper. A well bred woman appreciates this and comes well provided. Tucked away in the trunk is a gift for some member of the household. If the guest is the friend of the daughter, she naturally likes to give her the remembrances, but if only one present can be afforded it is given to the mother.

An accidental remark may show her the abode of the family skeleton, but she never betrays it by word or look. When family discussions take place, she quietly leaves the room. She always enters with enjoyment into all amusements provided for her entertainment. She gains the good will of the servants by always keeping her room neat. No kind words of her hostess can persuade her to put her linen in the family laundry. She insists upon sending it out. In spite of the much discussed question of servant feeing, and the plea that it is an insult to a hostess, as it is supposed to be understood, she makes each maid that has done her some service a gratuity. This sort of a guest is always sure of a hearty welcome.

MAUD JAMES CHILTON.

Old Time Servants.

The old times were not good times for servants. Here is a deed, which nowadays would be deemed most brutal and unmanly, recorded in "Pepys' Diary" as rather commendable than otherwise: "Dec. 3, 1660. This morning, observing some things to be laid up not as they should be by my girl, I took a broom and basted her till she cried exceedingly."

Strange.

"Timmins says he is wedded to his art."

"You don't say! It's a wonder to me that he doesn't sue for divorce on the ground of nonsupport."—Texas Siftings.

The Gentler Sex.

He—I saw several persons take off their hats in the theater this evening.

She—Of the gentler sex?

He—Yes. They were men.—New York Sun.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT

FACTS TO SHOW THAT IT MUST REMAIN LOW.

An Interview With the Argentine Minister—A Great Republic and Its Alleged Resources—Views of an Agricultural Statistician—Of Interest to Farmers.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Dr. D. Estanislao S. Zeballos, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to this nation, is a scholar and author as well as a diplomat, and though I called on him only to get his views and latest figures as to the trade relations of the two nations and their rivalry in wheat exports I was soon interested in many other subjects. The doctor is a man of medium height and very solid build, with brunette complexion and dark gray eyes, and has the general air of a scholar and literary enthusiast. The legation at 1603 Massachusetts avenue is a square and dark red brick structure, with nothing externally to distinguish it from other houses on the street, but within it is a unique combination of library, museum, office and residence. Books are everywhere. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that some of the rooms are walled in with books, and the variety is bewildering.

A Man of Parts.

At home the doctor is said to have one of the finest private libraries in South America, and his collection here embraces everything from the very lightest fiction to the most profound works on archeology. Although but a middle aged man and long a diplomat, he has found time to be a bibliophile, a lawyer, a farmer, president of the National Rural society, geographer, journalist, historian, novelist and orator. Scattered through his possessions are ancient manuscripts, Peruvian potteries, very old coins and relics to which I cannot give names of the Araucanian Indians. His greatest work on the antiquities of his country and the adjoining sections is just beginning to be appreciated, and his most famous novel is founded on an old story long current among the native races. It only remains to add that he first attracted attention as editor of La Prensa of Buenos Ayres, the paper of largest circulation in South America, and as he is accepted authority on agriculture in that country his opinions on the future are of value to us.

THE ARGENTINE MINISTER.

Everybody knows that Argentina (poetical name of the country as Columbia is of ours) is the United States of South America, consisting of 14 federal states and nine territories; that it is unique among Spanish-American nations in having a population of unmixed European stock (there is much less admixture than in this country); that its capital, Buenos Ayres, is called the "Paris of South America," and that it is fast becoming our formidable rival in the export of food products to Europe. It is not so well known, however, that a few years ago it had a regular western Yankee boom, with all the phenomena seen in this country in 1868-73 on an exaggerated scale, such as paper money galore, great subsidies to railroads, assisted immigration, Credit Mobiliers and speculative bubbles to make a man dizzy, and that the collapse double discounted ours. "But we are coming up again," said Dr. Zeballos, "and on a very solid basis. Our country is too new, too large, too rich in natural resources of every kind, to halt long, and it is a land in which man can attain and preserve his greatest possible health and energy."

A Great Country.

"I should be pleased to have your latest figures on the products for this year."

"Ah, but you must get the basis first. Start with this: That we are the purest blooded population on the western continent, except it may be Canada. We have fewer Indians than you and no negroes, not one in the whole country. Indeed there are many sections in which one is a curiosity. We are now nearly 6,000,000 of pure European blood. The national census will be taken next spring, but I estimate by our ordinary growth from the last census, and there is very ample room in the country for 100,000,000 people before it is as thickly settled as your oldest states. We have almost 1,000,000 Italians, and there are not quite half so many of all other European born, French, Spaniards, Germans, Swedes and English, and we are now receiving about 130,000 immigrants a year. I may say that in climate our main area corresponds with yours from Canada to the gulf, only our most northern province runs a little into the tropics, and there altitude more than offsets latitude, but of islands we own away up south into the polar regions."

"What do you anticipate in the way of increased production and exports within a few years?"

"Well, I will put the main fact right plain, and you need not bother about particulars, which fact is that you cannot compete with us for many years. Our land averages far more fertile than yours, is virgin and developing with the advantage of your experience. Of wheat we speak of the last crop as 100,000,000 bushels and this year it will be 120,000,000 bushels, of which we shall export nearly one-half. Now we speak of our territory as in round numbers 1,200,000 square miles, and if you will look at this map you will see that nearly all of it which is wheat growing is within 100 miles of tide water or the great navigable rivers. Else where the railroads are penetrating, and you see by the lay of the country that getting the crop to the coast is but a trifle. The area sown is almost exactly 6,000,000 hectares. (A hectare is 2½ acres). Of maize our crop this year may be 1,100,000 tons, of which we will export over 20,000,000 bushels. Now consider our small population, and the vast area we have yet to develop, and the easy reach of tide water, and you have really all you want, but excuse me from particulars, for I have written a book on the trade relations of our country, and especially its relations with this country and England, and that book is now being printed here in Washington."

A mere glance at the recently published official document given me by Dr. Zeballos convinced me that the panic in Argentina was at least three times as bad as that in this country. In 1873 their imports from the United States reached $5,167,616, which caused great rejoicing in both countries and some very Spanish-American eulogies upon the fiscal policy of Argentina. Suddenly, in less than three months apparently, they fell one-half and in 1876 had sunk to $1,880,770, nor did they again pass the old figures till 1883. The rise was phenomenal, and in 1889 we exported to Argentina lumber, iron and steel and a few other articles to the value of $16,801,759. The fall was even more sudden and destructive than before, and in 1891 their imports from us were but $3,445,904, and they went on shrinking until they but slightly exceeded $2,000,000. In 1893 the revival was marked, and Dr. Zeballos thinks that within a few years our trade to his country will greatly exceed the maximum of 1889.

Our imports from them are far more regular. Thus in 1873 we bought of them to the value of $3,032,945, and with small variations this grew to $7,726,691, nor has it much declined since. Thus it appears that in spite of our neglect, if there has been such neglect as is charged, Argentina is doing more for us than we are doing for ourselves, the balance of trade being taken as an index. It further appears that our shipment to that country consists almost entirely of lumber, kerosene and manufactures of steel and iron, but there have been years in which we sent them large amounts of furniture, railroad material and clothing, and in 1875 we sent $386,935 worth of flour.

From the tremendous falling off shown in their statistics for that year I judge that their crops failed. Until very recently hides constituted more than half of their shipments to us, wool coming next and nearly all the rest consisting of horsehair, sheepskins and byproducts of the cattle business, such as bones and bone dust. I must say that the gentleman who does the translating may be a very fine Spanish scholar, but his English will bear watching. Here is a specimen, from an account of a native author, which must have followed the original Spanish-American floridity: "The originality and attractiveness of this ingenuous epopee is due to its local color and exactness of picture of wild life, and also to the noble eloquence of its style, but, above all, to the worship of the native soil it expresses, and to the virginal perfume of the beloved country that impregnates each page, flattering our senses with fragrances like those that emanate from the plain refreshed by the first

Views of a Statistician.

I was so much discouraged over our farmers' prospects by what I heard at the Argentine legation that I went to the agricultural department for comfort and had to laugh at the first thing I witnessed there. It was so very typical of the present condition in congress and the country. Secretary Morton and Statistician Robinson were in a very animated, not to say heated, discussion of the gold basis and free silver coinage and their comparative advantages for the farmer. Secretary Morton's views are well known, and no Populist or silver state senator is more pronounced or emphatic in favor of free coinage than is Hon. Henry A. Robinson, the statistician. The secretary added a little more to my discouragement by giving the latest information to the effect that Europe is in a fair way to enter on a general boycott against our meat products, but as he was making ready to leave for a few days handed me over to the statistician. The latter smiled at the figures given by Dr. Zeballos and said:

"They always promise a much larger export down there than they have, but the main point is now plain to everybody—that the day of high priced wheat is over unless there should be a worldwide failure, which is almost an impossibility. A bad season on the eastern continent is apt to come with a good one on the western, and the same with the northern and southern hemispheres. Wheat sowing is going on somewhere every working day in the year, and if it were to appear that our harvest was going to be short they might and probably would sow more at once in the southern hemisphere, and so it looks to me that the world's wheat supply will equalize every year. Supply and demand appear to have become automatic, so that a very little advance in price will produce a great increase in supply. But wheat is a very small item, and there is really no reason why it should be the most important or even a very important item for the United States. In a great many other lines we have but just made a beginning.

"By the way, this recent item in the papers that the surplus wheat is disposed of is a great mistake. There are over 80,000,000 bushels in sight and probably as much more in the barns. The farmers ought not to be deceived in that particular. Wheat will probably, almost certainly, in fact, remain low in price, but many other things will soon become highly profitable—that is, if our lawmakers pursue any kind of a reasonable policy." And here Mr. Robinson indulged in some very pointed remarks on recent events and silver which need not be added to the enormous mass of that sort of literature already in stock.

J. B. PARKE.

Prejudice Strong In Death.

A Maine woman recently expressed some queer wishes on her deathbed. She lived in Kennebunk and was well to do. She did not like the parson, so she directed that he should not take any part in her funeral, and he did not. In place of the prayer and Scriptures essays written by her sister and her brother were read by her sister's husband, and that constituted the service. Then she had a dislike for the sexton and stipulated that she should not be drawn to the cemetery by his horse. The hearse was not his property, and she did not object to taking her last ride in that. Her wishes in this respect were followed, and another horse and driver were secured for the trip to the tomb.

Revised the Inscription.

Here is a Russian story. A young widow put up a costly monument to her late husband and inscribed upon it, "My grief is so great that I cannot bear it." A year or so later, however, she married again, and feeling a little awkwardness about the inscription she solved the difficulty by adding one word to it—"alone."

To Preserve South African Animals.

An inclosed park of about 100,000 acres is proposed by certain English naturalists and sportsmen for the preservation of South African mammals, such as the giraffe, zebra, eland, gnu, koodoo and antelope, that are now threatened with extermination.

Capital Invested In Indian Missions.

It is said that more than $14,000,000 is added each year to the capital invested in missions in India.

An Embarrassing Thought.

"Gawge," he said, with agitation, "I see that the Prince of Wales has the grip."

"Yes, Chawles. But that's easy, you know. Nearly evwybody has a cold at this time of yeah."

"But it's very pohplexing."

"What is?"

"The possibility of the prince's dying one of these days. We cawn't all commit suicide, you know. We cawn't, weally."—Washington Star.

MEN WHO PRESIDED.

A Complete List of Wisconsin Assembly Speakers.

From the Organization of the Territory to the Present Time.

They Were All Likely Men, Prospering Before and After Handling the Gavel in the Assembly Chamber

The speakers of the Wisconsin assembly territorial and state, were pretty likely men. They have sized up very well. Let us take a hasty glance at them and some facts concerning them.

P. H. Engle, of Dubuque, who was speaker of the first territorial assembly, which met at Burlington, in 1836, resided at Dubuque. The next was Isaac Leffler of Des Moines. Wm. B. Sheldon of Milwaukee, was next, at the special session, in 1838. At the regular session of 1838, John W. Blackstone of Iowa, was speaker. The legislature met at Madison, that year, for the first time. In 1839 it was Lucius I. Barber, who resided in Milwaukee and other portions of the state until his removal to Connecticut, over thirty years ago. Mr. Barber died about eight years ago. In 1840 Edward V. Whiton of Rock county, was speaker. He became eminent as a lawyer, and later served as chief justice. In 1841, David Newland of Iowa. In 1842-3, General Albert G. Ellis of Portage, was speaker. He was the father of Judge E. H. Ellis, and started the first paper published at Green Bay, between sixty and seventy years ago. Mr. Ellis moved to Stevens Point over fifty years ago and lived there until his death, about twelve years ago. He was mayor of Stevens Point several times, and interested in various newspapers. He was a man of marked ability and great energy. In 1843, 4-5, George H. Walker, a popular and well-known Milwaukeean, was speaker. He afterwards served as mayor of his city, and was for a long time a leading business man and hotel proprietor. In 1846 Dr. Mason C. Darling, a Fond du Lac pioneer, presided over the assembly. He afterwards served in the state senate and two terms in congress. He died more than thirty years ago. William Show of Milwaukee, was speaker in 1847.

At the special session in 1847, Isaac P. Walker of Milwaukee, was speaker, and a year later became one of the state's first senators, ex-Governor Henry Dodge being the other. The last legislature of the territorial government had for speaker Timothy Burns, who was lieutenant-governor from 1852 to 1854. The first speaker under the state government was Ninian E. Whitesides of Lafayette, who served in various other official stations in the state, after that. In 1849 Harrison C. Hobart, then of Sheboygan, now of Milwaukee, was speaker. He became distinguished as an orator, as a candidate for congress and governor, and as a soldier. There are few people in Wisconsin who do not know the history of, and honor, General Harrison C. Hobart. Moses M. Strong served in 1850. Like General Hobart, he was a state senator. Mr. Strong was a prominent figure in Wisconsin up to the date of his death, which occurred at his home, in Mineral Point, about a year ago. In 1851 Captain Frederick W. Horn, of Cedarburg, was speaker, and, like Hobart and Strong, was prominent in the history of his party. He served several terms in the senate and still longer in the house. He died two or three year ago. In 1852 Sheboygan contributed the speaker, in the person of James McMillan Shafter, who soon afterwards went to California and was a member of the legislature there. In 1853 Henry L. Palmer of Milwaukee, was speaker. He afterwards served in the senate, was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1863, county judge twenty years ago, and since then has been the successful president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company. He is the most distinguished and best beloved Mason in the United States, having, for many years, been at the head of the Scottish Rite body for the Northern Masonic jurisdiction. F. W. Horn, again, in 1854. In 1855 Charles C. Sholes of Kenosha, a prominent editor, was speaker and afterwards a state senator. He died twenty years ago. He was a brother of C. Latham Sholes, the inventor of the first typewriting machine.

William Hull of Grant county, afterwards a resident of Milwaukee, in 1856. Wyman Spooner of Walworth, in 1857, who later served three terms as lieutenant-governor. He died twenty years ago. Frederick S. Lowell of Kenosha, held the office in 1858. He was a lawyer, and during the war colonel of the Thirty-third Wisconsin. He died soon after the war. In 1859 60 Wm. P. Lyon of Racine, served. During the war he served as captain in the Eighth, and later as colonel of the Thirteenth. He was a circuit judge and then an associate justice of the supreme court, and a year ago he retired as chief justice. In 1861 Amasa Cobb of Mineral Point, was speaker. He resigned from the legislature to enter the army as colonel of the Fifth Wisconsin, with which he served until 1863, when he entered congress, remaining four terms. During the last year of the war he was colonel of the Forty third Wisconsin, in which General Manager H. F. Whitcomb of the Wisconsin, Central was a private. He has resided at Lincoln, Neb., the past eighteen years, having been a member of the supreme court, for a time chief justice, and last fall was elected to congress. James W. Beardsley of Pierce county, in 1862. In 1863 J. Allen Barber of Lancaster. He afterwards served two terms in congress. Mr. Barber died some years ago. William W. Field of Grant county, was speaker in 1864-5. He was afterwards prominent in the state agricultural society. In 1866 Henry D. Barron of Polk county, held the office. He was afterwards state senator and a circuit judge. He died ten years ago. In 1867 Angus Cameron of La Crosse. He afterward served in the state senate, and in 1875 was elected to the United States senate to succeed Matt. H. Carpenter and, in 1881, was again elected, to complete Senator Carpenter's term Senator Cameron is still a prominent and useful man in the state, practicing law at La Crosse. A. M. Thomson of Rock county, in 1868-9. He had been a newspaper man, previous to his election, and after it became editor-in-chief of the Milwaukee Sentinel, which position he held for several years. James M. Bingham of Palmyra, was speaker in 1870. He afterwards served as lieutenant governor. He died about ten years ago. William E. Smith of Fox Lake, was speaker in 1871. He had been state treasurer, twice a state senator, and from 1875 to 1882 was governor. He died in 1883. Daniel Hall of Watertown, prominent as a lawyer, served in 1872.

In 1873 Henry D. Barron was again speaker. In 1874, Colonel Gabe Bouck of Oshkosh. He had been attorney general previous to that, and was two terms in congress after that. He is still a prominent citizen and lawyer where he has resided for nearly forty years. His father, Wm. Bouck, was governor of New York. Colonel Bouck, a life-long Democrat, promptly volunteered in 1861. He served first, as a captain in the Second, and then, nearly three years, as colonel of the Eighteenth.

In 1875, Fred Horn. He is the only man who was three times speaker. In 1876 Sam S. Fifield, of Ashland, who was afterwards state senator and served two terms as lieutenant-governor. He has been well-known in Wisconsin as an editor for thirty-three years. In 1877 John B. Cassody of Rock county. He served several terms in the assembly and has been an associate justice of the supreme court for ten years. He ranked high as a legislator and speaker, and ranks still higher as a judge, citizen and gentleman. In 1878 Augustus R. Barrows, Democrat, was speaker. Mr. Barrows died seven or eight years ago. In 1879 David M. Kelly of Green Bay, was speaker. He afterwards served in the state senate, was general manager of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul railway, and is now a resident of New York. In 1880 Captain A. A. Arnold of Galesville. He served through the war and has been president of the State Agricultural society. Ira B. Bradford of Augusta, in 1881. He is a lawyer and banker, and one of the growing, promising men of the state. In 1882, Frank L. Gibson, of Pierce county. He became a resident of Milwaukee within a year or two, was a prominent and successful lawyer, was appointed judge by Governor Hoard, and suddenly died three years ago. He was a brother of Judge N. L. Gibson of Fond du Lac. In 1883 Earl P. Finch, a lawyer and Democrat, of Oshkosh. Mr. Finch died seven years ago. In 1865 Hiram O. Fairchild of Marinette, distinguished as a lawyer the past twenty years. In 1887-9 Thomas B. Mills, then of Jackson county, served as speaker, and he is now in the senate and resides at West Superior. James J. Hogan of La Crosse, a Democrat, prominent as a business man, was speaker in 1891. In 1893 Edward Keogh of Milwaukee, who has served a greater number of terms in the Wisconsin legislature than any other living man, was elected speaker without much opposition. He is a life-long Democrat, a printer, having an extensive job office, and has just passed his 60th birthday. His gray hairs tell of years, but his young face and bright eyes persist in declaring him still a boy. Like most of the Wisconsin speakers, Mr. Keogh has also served in the senate. The new speaker, George B. Burrows, of Madison, served several terms in the senate, is a prominent business man, and starts well.

It will be seen that Wisconsin has been on the whole, fortunate in its speakers. It has chosen men who stood well before their election and who, since then, or most of them, have advanced and made records in official positions or in the army that are creditable to them and an honor to their state. J. A. Watrous.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

This Time in Wisconsin.

Remarkable Success of a New Discovery in Medicine.

Cures the Worst Cases of Dypepsia and Indigestion.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the new medical discovery for cure of dyspepsia and indigestion, which in the past few months has been tested and approved by leading physicians everywhere, has scored another victory in Wisconsin in a severe case of chronic dyspepsia.

The patent, Mr. James Newmestees, of Eau Claire, Wis., relates his experience briefly but to the point, as follows:

"I bought two packages of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets from my druggist. I bought them because they were highly recommended to me as a cure for every form of indigestion, but I had very little faith in them or in anything else, as nothing ever reached my case or helped me in all the years I have had dyspepsia. Well, I took the two packages and to say that I was pleased does not express it. They helped me right from the start and although I suffered from dyspepsia for five long years, yet these two packages have done me more good in a single day than any remedy I had tried before. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the first thing and only remedy that ever really helped me and put my stomach and digestion right."

In hundreds of cases of dyspepsia and stomach trouble, this splendid remedy has demonstrated its superiority over quack nostrums, stomach bitters, sarsaparillas, etc., which are advertised to cure everything under the sun; on the contrary Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a scientific preparation prepared solely for stomach trouble and it is not claimed to cure anything except indigestion, nervous dyspepsia and all ailments of the stomach and digestive organs, and there is probably no other remedy which cures stomach trouble so quickly and certainly as this. It gives a vigorous digestion, which means a keen appetite, energy and capacity, for mental and physical labor and gives the dyspeptic the ability and ambition to enjoy the good things of this life, such as he may not have had for years, for no dyspeptic really enjoys life, but he or she becomes so accustomed to half living that they take it as a matter of course.

Stuart's Dyspeptic Tablets are prepared by the Stuart Chemical company, of Marshall, Mich., and are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Treatise on cause and cure of stomach troubles and testimonial letters sent free.

INJUNCTION VACATED.

Permanent Injunction in the Case of Flood vs. Lathrop, Denied.

In the case of W. J. Flood against W. H. Lathrop, which came up before Judge Frank M Fish yesterday afternoon, the temporary injunction against Mr. Lathrop taking possession of his store was vacated. Judge Fish refused to grant a permanent injunction. What action will now be taken has not been decided. W. D. Thompson appeared for Mr. Flood and P. B. Nelson of this city, and J. B. Simmons of Lake Geneva, appeared for Mr. Lathrop.

GOES TO MADISON.

James Fielding Given a Good Place at Madison.

Ex-Sheriff James Fielding will leave for Madison on Monday where he has received a good position in the office of the secretary of state. Colonel Casson did a popular thing when he appointed Mr. Fielding an assistant in his office. "Jim," as he is popularly known, is a life long Republican and worked hard and faithful for the ticket last fall. He has a host of friends here who are glad to know that he has been remembered.

ALL IN ONE WEEK.

Stories Heard Upon the Streets by the Reporters.

Jealousy Among Animals and a Story on Plate Glass.

Can an Incandescent Electric Light Start a Conflagration?—An Experiment—Other Interesting Stories.

It has long been admitted that men and women become jealous of each other, but there has been a dispute in regard to dumb animals experiencing the pangs of jealousy. That doubt has been dispelled and right here in Racine proved that dogs are of a jealous disposition. A short time ago a pet setter dog of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kirkby, which had never been known to bite a person, became jealous of the little baby and when the mother's back was turned, buried its fangs in the face of the infant. One day this week a shepherd dog of James Cape, Sr., showed its jealousy in a savage manner. Mr. Cape was petting another dog, when the shepherd sprang at Mr. Cape and bit him on the face. Six stitches were taken in the wounds. Saturday last a pet dog in the family of Mr. Brown, of the Fourth ward, became jealous of Mrs. Brown, who was petting a cat. The beast tore her dress and would have torn her to pieces had not her husband knocked the beast on the head with a club. These are only a few illustrations to prove that the brutes are dangerous when jealous.

Plate glass is the most brittle thing manufactured and used for building purposes and yet it is used in nearly every building of importance now built. We little realize how much of this valuable and very expensive building material is destroyed by accidental breakage every month in this country or even right here at home with us. Talking with L. D. Miller & Co., who represent one of the largest plate glass insurance companies, they say the company averages one break out of every seventh policy written. Look at the accidental breakage right here in Racine in the past thirty days. They adjusted losses for Mrs. Huso, side plate broke; L. D. Miller, door plate; Dan & Sol, large front plate; Anthony Hayek, large front plate; W. S. Buffham & Son, one large plate, making five plates in less than thirty days. Plate glass, unlike other glass, if once cracked doesn't stop where hit but is likely to spread all over the plate, spoiling the value as well as the looks. Plate glass is broken in hundreds of different ways. The most losses occur from the winter frosts in the window casings and on the glass freezing and thawing, from pressing too hard on the plates in washing, there being a thin spot in the casting of the glass, throwing stones or pistol shots cause a great many breaks. Wind storms and awning falling, but thousands of losses occur are reported "cause unknown" for want of a better reason.

The fact that Fire Marshal Abessor presented a communication to the city council in regard to many fires starting from poorly insulated electric light wires, has set a good many people to thinking and the discussion has arisen of the theory of incandescent electric lamps being capable of starting fires.

A few simple experiments that anyone can make will answer this question in a fairly conclusive way and will furnish an interesting demonstration of the extent of incandescent lamp fire risks under certain conditions. Those who lack the opportunities to make the trials for themselves will find the results which they undoubtedly would have obtained in a report submitted a short time ago to John Lindsay, chief of the St. Louis fire department by A. J. O'Reilly, supervisor of city lighting. The investigations which Mr. O'Reilly made were prompted by a recent fire in that city supposed to have been started by an incandescent lamp lying against a couple of wooden poles, and conclusions, which have since been borne out by similar tests repeated several times, are decidedly to the effect that an incandescent lamp may, under favorable circumstances, cause a fire.

Where the ignitible material was in a vertical position and the lighted lamp simply rested against it, Mr. O'Reilly found that in the case of white pine a spot one inch in diameter and having a light brown color appeared after about four hours. In the case of varnished oak, well seasoned, the varnish became blistered in three minutes and blackened in about fifteen minutes. The wood had the appearance of being charred at and near the point of contact, but was not ignited.

A dry, white pine board began to smoke after about forty minutes, but through breaking of the lamp the test stopped at that point. With a lamp incased in two thicknesses of muslin, the latter commenced to scorch in about one minute, at three minutes gave off considerable smoke and at the end of six minutes, when the muslin cover was removed from the lamp and fresh air reached its interior, it burst into flames. Where a lamp was laid on inflammable material, the effects seemed to be more rapid, due, probably, to the pressure exerted by the weight of the lamp. A newspaper was in this way carbonized in three minutes and ignited in forty-five. The lamps used in the tests were all of sixteen candle power, and the results satisfied Mr. Lindsay, as they will probably satisfy many others, that fires may sometimes be properly ascribed to what has generally been regarded as an absolutely safe form of light.

This has thus far been the quietest month in police circles ever known in the history of the city. Not a dozen warrants have been made and the patrol wagon has not made many runs. The majority of those taken in have been charged with intoxication. The few criminal cases is attributed to the fact that people have no money.

It does not take the Racine boy long to catch on to tricks. On several corners in the city are penny-in-the slot machines. Place a penny in the slot, pull the tube and you get a piece of gum or chocolate. One smart boy found that the thing would work by depositing a small piece of iron in the slot and for a week or more every boy on to the trick has been plugging the machine and getting free gum. When the owner opens the thing he will receive a surprise.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South! The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $3.00 and $5.00 an acre, on easy terms; and monthly half rate excursions to go and see for yourselves. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information to W. A. Beckler, No'n Pass'r Agt 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., or to W. C. Rinearson G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

BLOWN TO DEBRIS.

And Six Men Find a Sepulchre Among the Ruins.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION AT MENDOTA

Five Story Brewery Building Completely Wrecked by a Boiler-Burst—Six Other Men Severely Injured—The Whole Town Shaken by the Shock and a Money Loss of $100,000 Inflicted—Latest of the Loss of the Chicora.

MENDOTA, Ills., Jan. 26.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the main building of Henning's brewery in this city was wrecked by a boiler explosion, the concussion being so great that every building in the city was badly shaken. The building destroyed was five stories in height and filled with machinery. The force of the explosion completely demolished it, killing six men and badly injuring six others. The killed are: C. Seifert, foreman; David Wells, fireman; David Gheer, engineer; Lemuel de Shaso, iceman; Henry Pert, laborer; John Kennedy, a well-borer, of DeKalb.

The injured: James Love, Chicago, arm broken and head badly cut; A. McLeod, Chicago, head and face cut; George Parker, Chicago, head cut; F. M. Carpenter, badly hurt; William Long, badly hurt; Henry Varmore, badly hurt.

The Chicago men and Kennedy, of DeKalb, had but lately come here, and were engaged in sinking a well near the building. Up to a late hour no more bodies had been found in the debris, and a blinding snowstorm almost stops work, but it is thought more men are buried under tons of brick and beams. The loss of property amounts to over $100,000, and a large number of men are thrown out of employment.

Building Fell in a Heap.

The explosion seemed to have an upward tendency, lifting the building, and then everything fell in a huge heap in the center of the inclosure. All was excitement, and many were driven frantic with the thought that husband, father or son might be beneath the ruins. Women, bareheaded and wild with fear, braved the wind and cutting snow that some tidings of the injured might be learned. In the excitement a number of citizens received injuries in removing beams and lumber. Never before has this city suffered such a blow and many are the conjectures as to the number of dead at the bottom of that great heap of brick and mortar and broken machinery.

Larger Dead-Roll Looked For.

The work of removing the ruins is progressing slowly and it will be a day or more before the list of dead will be complete. When the explosion occurred every building in the city was shaken and men rushed to every conceivable place to learn the cause of the concussion and when the real cause and the terrible results were learned a gloom of sadness fell upon the town. The dead are men highly respected and several of them are prominent secret society members.

MORE CHICORA WRECKAGE FOUND.

One of the Lost Vessel's Boats and Much More of the Cabin.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Jan. 26.—The finding of more wreckage of the Chicora is reported. The clerk's office door and one of the Chicora's boats, also much more wreckage of her cabin, are reported found. President Graham now believes that she foundered Monday afternoon and that she was torn to pieces by the floating ice and huge waves.

Reports that the steamer Petoskey had gone in search of the Chicora were false, as the Petoskey is at St. Joseph with miles of solid ice before her. Relatives of the lost crew have given up all hopes and searching parties have been sent to look for the bodies of the unfortunate men.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Jan. 25.—The two houses have before them a resolution fixing Feb. 12 as the last day for introducing bills. Bills were introduced: Appropriating $300,000 for the new library building for the state university and Historical society; extending the limits of Milwaukee; to tax gross earnings of sleeping and palace car companies to 5 per cent. A bill has been drafted for an appropriation of $25,000 for a monument on the battlefield of Chicamauga. Adjourned to Monday evening.

Sending Gold Direct to London.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—Cripple Creek gold in the form of refinery bars is finding its way direct to London, Paris and Amsterdam. The managers of the Lawrence reduction works, operating in the Cripple Creek district, have received returns from a consignment sold in New York city, and while the premium is less than 1 per cent., yet it amounts to something in these days of small margins and close calculations.

Here You Are, Divorce While You Wait.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 26.—A bill has been introduced in the senate amending the divorce laws. The present law demands a residence of six months before divorce can be commenced, and the proceedings generally take up the rest of the year. The amendment allows proceedings to begin at once, but a residence of six months is required before decree can be issued.

Woman Pleads Guilty.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 26.—In the United States court Mrs. Tillie Huler, of Exeter, Scott county, pleaded guilty to embezzling $200 while postmistress there. Hector, the 15-year-old son of William Landreth, of Palmer, Macoupin county, pleaded guilty of burglarizing the Palmer postoffice.

Relief Voted for Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 26.—The relief measure appropriating $50,000 for Nebraska's destitute has become a law. It is believed that this and the contributions from other sources received and pledged are amply sufficient at least until the seed question must be solved.

Big Engagements of Gold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The engagements of gold for shipment by today's steamers aggregate $6,700,000. This makes the total exports for the week $7,200,000, which is the largest amount shipped in any one week since April, 1893.

South Dakota Official on the Trail.

PIERRE, Jan. 26.—Interest in the Taylor defalcation has been revived here by the sudden departure of Attorney General Crawford for Crawfordsville, Ind., where it is rumored Taylor has been located.

STRIKE SITUATION MORE SERIOUS.

Roman Catholic Priest at Work for the Old Motormen.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 26.—At the stables of the cross line on Kent avenue, Green Point, the situation is more serious than ever before. Rev. Father O'Hare, who has charge of the Green Point parish, spoke to the new motormen and conductors who were taking out the cars. He begged them to leave their cars and join the strikers "Come on men; act like men and join the strikers. They will take care of you," was his oft repeated request. And several men jumped from the cars amidst the cheers of on-lookers. Big crowds congregated in the vicinity of the stables and the tracks were obstructed with barrels, boxes and refuse.

A good deal of stone throwing was done by the mob despite the efforts of Father O'Hare, who frequently entreated the men not to use violence. The policemen charged the mob with their night sticks and the crowd fell back. Father O'Hare received a letter from Mayor Schieren, sent by messenger. The mayor said that if the disorder at Green Point did not cease he would at once send the militia there. Traffic on the Hamilton avenue line was resumed yesterday afternoon after twelve days' suspension. The Third avenue line was operated with scarcely any interruption and little show of hostility.

Thirty-five property owners residing on Hicks and Sackett streets sent a petition to the grand jury denouncing the killing of Thomas Kearney. The petition denounces Major Cochran as a "cold-blooded murderer." President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights company, has sent out notices to the strikers that he will take back enough to fill vacancies on the company's terms. The state arbitration commission examined Presidents Lewis and Norton as to the strike. They asked Mayor Schieren to attend, but he positively refused.

At 5:30 p. m. the trolley wires that were cut on Fulton street, near Saratoga avenue were repaired and the half-hundred cars which had been stalled on both tracks for four hours proceeded on their trips. Master Workman Murray said it was the most encouraging day for him since the beginning of the strike, basing his belief on the fact that many new men are deserting the companies, which is a fact without doubt. He says it is done without violence or intimidation. A peculiar part of this matter is that in this day of dissemination of news the new men say they did not know there was a strike here.

From observation the reporter found many conductors handling in their envelops on return trips without money. "What! More whitewash!" said one of the railroad officials. "Yes; didn't have a passenger on the trip," was the reply.

"Do you look out for passengers on the sidewalks?" was the next question. "Me? I didn't dare to look out for anything but my head," said the conductor.

The blockade at the corner of Greenpoint avenue and Franklin was raised at 6:30 by a crowd of men sent down from the station of the Greenpoint and Myrtle avenue lines.

During the day there were some bad riots, and on one occasion the military fired, but no one was hurt. It is believed here that the strike is about ended. All the lines are gaining every day.

EVENTS DO NOT HELP BUSINESS.

Loss of Gold from the Treasury Causes Daily Increasing Distrust.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Events have not helped business this week. About $1,880,000 gold has been withdrawn from the treasury, mainly for export, and the gold reserve has been reduced to about $54,600,000. Since Dec. 8 the treasury has lost in thirty-nine working days about $53,000,000 gold, and daily increasing distrust is liable to affect the markets unfavorably. Industries have not yet found sufficient demand for their products to prevent further decline in prices, and this week the average for all commodities has again touched the lowest price ever known.

The number of hands employed does not increase, and a strike has cut off for more than a week about half the business of Brooklyn, to some extent affecting trade here. At bottom business hesitates because the future is clouded and the consuming demand has not increased in January as was expected. In the belief that it would industries had enlarged production, and until it does the excess of producing capacity constantly tends to depress prices in both iron and steel. A better demand appears for bars in Pittsburg, but at Chicago they are unexpectedly dull. No transactions in rails are reported in general and the demand for finished products is considered disappointing.

The anthracite coal traffic is again much disorganized. The minor metals are a shade stronger, but tin plates are lower with considerable business.

Heavy sales of wool—6,567,150 pounds, against 5,661,350 two years ago—are in part the result of growing confidence among manufacturers that they will be able to meet foreign competition, and in part because prices are not thought likely to go lower, so that some have purchased beyond their orders for goods.

Wheat has sold at the lowest point ever known for the May option, and spot has declined 4 cents for the week, liquidation of the immense holdings of the Fair estate being rumored. For most people the great visible supply and the pressure of quantities carried for speculation in elevators, justify extreme low prices as there is nothing as yet to indicate material decrease in the next crop. Failures this week have been 364 in the United States against 430 last year, and fifty-nine in Canada, against fifty-five last year.

President Faure's Daughter Betrothed.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The betrothal of Mlle. Lucie Faure, daughter of the president of the republic, to M. Paul Deschanel, a member of the chamber of deputies, is announced. M. Paul Deschanel is the son of M. Emile Deschanel, the eminent professor. He is a Republican, the author of a number of political and literary works and is now attached to the staff of the Journal des Debats.

No Death-Mask of Churchill.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Daily News says that Lord Randolph Churchill's family has declined the requests made by sculptors for permission to take a cast of the deceased's face for busts. The whole foreign press comments upon the death of Lord Randolph and upon his meteoric career.

Debs' Jury Ready for Business.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—After two days' work a jury in the Debs' conspiracy case has been obtained and today the taking of testimony will probably begin.

Not Right.

Some time ago a man went to visit a friend who was an inmate of a lunatic asylum. After a prolonged chat in a humorous if not very edifying vein the visitor thought it about time to go.

"Is that clock right, Jock?" he asked of the inmate. Jock gazed at him for a minute or so in speechless amazement. Then, laying his hand compassionately on his shoulder, he said:

"Man, dae ye think it wid be here if it was right?"—Household Words.

Beaten All Holler.

"This here paper," remarked Mr. Jason, elevating his voice above the clatter of the supper dishes, "this here paper tells of a tenor singer whose voice has a greater range than any the reporter ever heard. I bet he couldn't beat the hired man we had when I was a boy. I've knowed that feller to be heard three miles when he was callin hogs of a still evenin."—Indianapolis Journal.

In Any Event.

Mother—Why do you pack up your toys so carefully, Ethel?

Ethel—To keep them for my children, mamma.

Mother—And suppose you never have children?

Ethel—Then they'll do for my grandchildren.—Boston Home Journal.

The Difference.

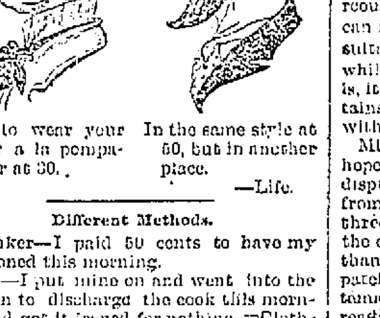
"Oh, papa, who is that ragged man?"

"That, my son, is the great composer of grand operas."

"And who is that fine looking gentleman with such good clothes?"

"That's the man who wrote the latest popular song, 'Never Let Your Mother Carry Up the Coal.'"—Tit-Bits.

Two Styles.



How to wear your hair a la pompadour at 30.

In the same style at 60, but in another place.

—Life.

Different Methods.

Bunker—I paid 50 cents to have my hat ironed this morning.

Hill—I put mine on and went into the kitchen to discharge the cook this morning and got it ironed for nothing.—Clothier and Furnisher.

SEVEN FOR SILVER.

Teller's Claim of States for the White Metal.

TO MAKE FREE COINAGE THE ISSUE,

And Vote Only for the Great Party That Has a Free Silver Platform—Interesting Interview with the Colorado Statesman —Senate Passes the Nicaragua Canal Bill by 31 to 21 Votes—Principal Features of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—"Is it true" was asked Senator Teller, of Colorado, the senate leader of the silver party, "that the silver states will form an alliance next year with the party that will recognize the principle of free coinage and stand pledged to the fulfillment of its platform promises in the national campaign?"

"You can say," replied the senator, with unhesitating decision, "that the people of the silver states of the west will exact from their representatives complete and undivided loyalty to silver. That will be ahead of every other consideration and will control our action, regardless of previous or present affiliations with any of the old parties. We may stand alone as a distinct fourth party, or we may form an alliance with the Republican or Democratic party. We will be governed entirely in the premises by what we consider best for the interests we serve," which he added were the interests of the whole country.

Depends Entirely on the Silver Plank.

"If the Republican party should adopt a gold standard platform at its national convention next year or fall short of a full and unequivocal recognition of silver, that party could not carry a single silver state. It would be defeated in Colorado by 50,000 votes. I am sure of that. With the Republicans committed to gold, or failing to come out squarely for a bimetallic standard, and the Democratic party taking the opposite ground, our duty would be plain. We will unite our forces with that one of the great parties which looks to us likely to win, provided we are enabled thereby to secure the recognition for silver we insist upon, and are given satisfactory assurances that we will be accorded honorable treatment if we contribute to the resultant success."

Has a Cinch on Seven States.

"But will the masses of the Silver party ratify an alliance which may be entered into with either of the old parties on any such agreement?" was asked.

"Beyond the shadow of a doubt. Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and California are certainly strong enough to elect silver tickets against any combination that may be reared in opposition, and I think Oregon and Washington might wheel into line. Silver is strong in Kansas, Nebraska and North Dakota, and can control the situation by alliances. The populists are stanch friends of silver." Silver men were not necessarily Populists, but all Populists were silver men.

Easy as Falling Off a Log.

"You have not yet explained how you propose to carry into successful operation your plan for free and unlimited coinage of silver. How about that?"

"Nothing easier. Let congress declare for free coinage and we at once become a world's market for silver. The metal might pour in upon us from all quarters at first, but no sooner would sellers see that they could get par for their silver in the United States than the same price would rule in every other civilized country on earth, and they would all go to minting silver. The more silver money that can go into circulation on that basis the greater the prosperity. You can't have too much of it. Any strong country can establish a bimetallic currency, make it go and force her neighbors to follow suit. It is only necessary for the United States to declare her commercial and financial independence, as she did her political independence, and the thing is done."

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL PASSES.

It Has Thirty-One Votes to Twenty-One Against—Synopsis of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The bill pledging the faith of the United States to do the construction of the Nicaragua canal passed the senate last night by the decisive vote of 31 yeas to 21 nays. It was the termination of a debate which has lasted since the present session of congress began. It was, moreover, the first realization in either branch of congress of the vast project so long and vigorously urged for a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific, with the United States government standing sponsor for the execution of the work.

The final vote was not secured until 6:30 o'clock last night, but notwithstanding the lateness of the hour there was an exceptionally full senate, owing to the interest felt in the culmination of the long discussion. The Nicaraguan minister and many other diplomats interested in the project had seats in the diplomatic galleries throughout the voting on the many amendments and the final question.

The senators who voted nay are as follows: Allen, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Daniel, Davis, George, Gray, Hill, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Mills, Palmer, Peffer, Pettigrew, Turpie, Vilas, Wolcott. Total, 21 Besides these Smith, Coke, Harris, Lindsay, Martin, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Roach, Vest, Berry, Hansbrough, Pasco, McPherson, Teller, Bate, McLaurin and Voorhees were paired against the bill and Stewart of Nevada was present and not voting.

In amending the bill it was provided that only American goods and materials should be used on the canal; that every dollar of stock should represent a dollar expended; that the aggregate contracts shall not exceed $70,000,000; that no corporation in which stockholders are interested should do any of the work. An amendment requiring the work to be done by United States citizens working eight hours a day was defeated.

The bill in brief directs the issue of $70,000,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds. Each of these is to bear the following guarantee: "The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond the payment by the Maritime Canal company, of Nicaragua, of the principal of said bond and the interest accruing thereon, and as it accrues." An additional $30,000,000 of bonds is to be issued without the United States guarantee. The total $100,000,000 thus issued is to be used in constructing the inter-oceanic canal.

The secretary of the treasury is to have general supervision of the project. A board of fifteen directors is to have immediate charge of the work. Of this board the president is to designate ten members, no more than two from any one state. The United States is to receive $70,000,000 of canal company stock in return for guaranteeing the bonds, and is to hold a mortgage lien on all the property of the canal company.

WE ARE TRYING TO AVERT WAR.

Uncle Sam Doing His Best to Prevent the Mexico-Guatemala Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—While the state department officials positively refuse to discuss the matter there is ground for the belief that it is exerting its good offices to settle the dispute between Mexico and Guatemala over the boundary without recourse to war. Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, has been almost daily in consultation with Secretary Gresham, and while he declines to tell what his purpose is, it is significant that he steadily maintains that the trouble will be adjusted without harsh measures.

Minister Arrigia, of Guatemala, is also hopeful of a peaceable adjustment of the dispute. He said that he had not heard from his government within the past three days and had no information as to the course of events in Guatemala further than was collected in the press dispatches. It is asserted here that the Guatemalan government has all along been ready to submit the issue between Mexico and Guatemala to arbitration. It might be noted in this connection that Guatemala is a party to the convention of South and Central American nations providing for the submission of all disputes to arbitration, but Mexico has never joined therein.

Congressional Doings Briefed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The daily wrangle over the Hawaiian troubles was duly held in the senate, and was again cut off by the Nicaragua canal bill, which was brought to a vote and passed by yeas, 31; nays, 21.

The house passed the sundry civil bill carrying $39,125,721. Sayres proposed an amendment that none of the sum for printing United States notes be used for printing them of larger denominations than those retired; rejected. Coombs proposed the retirement of the gold certificates and that they be not receivable for duties after July 1 next; adopted.

Civil Service Commission Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The civil service examinations to be held throughout the country during the first six months of the year have been arranged by the commission. During the period applicants from the following states will not be allowed to take the clerk, copyist, watchman or messenger examinations: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. The following is part of the schedule: March 27, Evansville, Ind.; April 1, Detroit; April 3, Chicago; April 6, Milwaukee; April 8, Dubuque, Ia.; April 19, Des Moines, Ia.; April 22, Springfield, Ills.; April 24, Indianapolis; May 20, Stevens Point, Wis.

Retained the Distribution of Seeds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In giving an estimate for the agricultural bill Secretary Morton submitted no estimate for an appropriation to purchase seeds for distribution, but instead asked for $50,000 to publish and distribute farmers' bulletins of interest to that class of people. The house committee, however, thought it desirable that the seed distribution should be continued and has provided an appropriation of $130,000 for that purpose and reduced the estimate for farmers' bulletins to $20,000.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The principal subject considered by the Republican senatorial caucus was that of taking a position on the question of the senatorial election in the states where there are senatorial deadlocks. No formal expression of opinion was elicited. There was also some expression of opinion upon the order of business in the senate from this time forth, but no vote was taken. It was generally agreed to favor an investigation into the election methods in Alabama.

Navigation on the Great Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The house merchant marine committee has authorized White of Ohio to report his bill providing a code of signals for vessels and other craft navigating the great lakes. This is the measure advocated and approved by the lake shipping interests.

Talked of the Finances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The cabinet meeting was almost entirely devoted to the consideration of the financial condition of the treasury in all of its aspects. The cabinet was in session a little longer than usual.

LEGAL LIGHTS OF ILLINOIS.

They Close Their Discussions and Meeting with a Banquet.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26.—Among the papers read before the Illinois State Bar association was one on "How Can the Administration of the Law Be Improved?" by Anthony Thornton; also one on "Law Reforms and Law's Reformers," by D. K. Tenney. C. A. Ewing also talked on "Compulsory Education." Among other speakers were: A. C. Ewing, of Decatur; Judge Edward P. Kirby, of Jacksonville, and D. H. Pingrey, of Bloomington. Julius Rosenthal, of Chicago, submitted the report of the committee on legal education, recommending that a commission be appointed to pass upon applications for admission to the bar.

It was also recommended that examinations be held twice a year on the same day at Chicago, Ottawa, Springfield and Mount Vernon; that persons be admitted to examinations only after three years' legal study; that a high school education or its equivalent be required. The report was adopted and the president authorized to present the matter to the supreme court. Jesse A. Baldwin, of Chicago, offered a resolution which was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the criminal law of this state and report to the next annual meeting. After the appointment of the committee the session closed with a banquet last night.

All Honor to Sublette.

AMBOY, Ills., Jan. 26.—The enterprising citizens of Sublette, a village near here, have collected ready to ship five car loads of supplies for the starving people of Nebraska. This is unprecedented and has not been equaled by any town of the size in Illinois.

Train Burglars Sentenced.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Jan. 26.—Foster and Brown, the Rock Island train burglars, have been sentenced to ten years in the state prison. They pleaded guilty.

FRIGHTFUL EARTHQUAKE HAVOC.

Loss of Life Enormous in the Convulsion That Destroyed Kuchan.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Teheran gives further details of the destructive earthquake at Kuchan. The town was in ruins in three minutes. The loss of life was enormous. Most of the victims were crushed to death by falling buildings, but many were burned to death, the ruins in which they were entangled having caught fire.

Six hundred were entombed in a mosque while engaged in prayer. Six hundred other persons perished in the various baths. The survivors could obtain neither food nor water for three days, the telegraph lines having been destroyed. Many who escaped before killed by the earthquake perished from hunger and exposure. The weather was very cold.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The Norton iron works at Ashland, Ky., announced a 20 per cent. cut in wages of all tonnage-men. It will be accepted without opposition and work will be resumed at once.

The national convention of manufacturers at Cincinnati elected these officers: President, Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia; secretary, S. H. Wilson, of Cincinnati; treasurer, Robert Laidlaw, of Cincinnati, and vice presidents from nearly all the states.

There are senatorial deadlocks in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Delaware, with poor prospects at present of ending soon.

Elcock & Sultzaburger's brick and tile works, at Springfield, Ills., were burned. The engine house, dry house, storage and other buildings are a total loss. Many million brick are supposed to be ruined. The loss is heavy.

Mrs Isabella Richardson, an old woman who claimed to be a direct descendant of Macbeth in the period of tradition, is dead at New York. She died in a poor apartment at 339 East Twenty-fifth street, at the age of 88 In spite of the declaration that Macbeth never had any more material existence than that enjoyed in Shakspeare's works, Mrs. Richardson stuck to her statement.

On the Falkenstein, a cliff on the banks of the Rhine, it is proposed to erect a Gothic castle as a Bismarck memorial. On a lofty tower is to stand a colossal statue of Bismarck in copper, sixty-five feet high, dressed in cuirassier uniform and slaying with his sword the dragon of disunion.

Minister Gray, our representative at the Mexican capital, is positive in his belief that there will be no war between Mexico and Guatemala.

The secretary of the treasury has authorized the sale of gold bars for export on payment of a premium of one-eighth of 1 per cent. to cover the cost of manufacture and transportation.

When Oliver Lower, of DeKalb, Lawrence county, N. Y., was discharged from the army at the close of the war, instead of going home to his family he went west. His wife married again, and now Lower has returned to his old home to find himself wifeless. He is now looking for his children.

William McGrath, of Philadelphia, shot his little girl dead and then did the same thing to himself.

The heaviest snow storm of the season has fallen at Chicago and over the west and northwest. It came from Texas.

The Chicago Board of Trade firm William Young & Co., one of the oldest on the board, has failed. Liabilities not large.

Quigley, the New York bond forger, was sent to penitentiary for fifteen years by the new Gotham recorder, Goff.

The Berlin Volksblatt has been confiscated for publishing an article entitled "Ode to Again," which was regarded as a parody on Emperor William's "Song to Ægir."

The combined wealth of Mrs. William and John Jacob Astor has been placed at the disposal of Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton to contest the suit for divorce brought by her husband several months ago.

The Weather We May Expect.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following are the weather indications for twenty-four hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Indiana—Rain or snow; warmer, followed by decidedly colder weather; winds becoming northwesterly. For Michigan—Snow; warmer, followed by decidedly colder weather; northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. For Wisconsin—Snow in southeastern portion in the early morning; fair in northwestern portion; colder; northwesterly winds. For Iowa—Clearing weather in western portion in the early morning; clearing in eastern portion later; colder; northwesterly winds. For Illinois—Clearing, decidedly colder weather; northwesterly winds.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2½@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.88¾@4.88¾ for demand and 4.88¼@4.88½ for sixty days; posted rates 4.89@4.90; commercial bills 4.87@4.87¾.

Silver certificates 59¾c bid; no sales; bar silver, 59⅝. Mexican dollars 48⅞.

United States government bonds 5's regular 116¾; 5's coupons 116¾; 4's regular 113¼; 4's coupons 113½; 2's regular 97; Pacific 6's of '95 100.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day 18,000; sales ranged at $3.70@3.85 pigs, $3.70@4.15 light, $3.90@4.05 rough packing, $3.90@4.10 mixed, and $4.10@4.45 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Receipts for the day, 5,500; quotations ranged at $4.90@5.60 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.35@4.85 good to choice do., $3.85@4.60 fair to good, $3.50@3.90 common to medium do., $3.00@3.60 butchers' steers, $4.20@4.00 stockers, $2.90@3.60 feeders, $1.25@2.70 cows, $2.30@3.30 heifers, $1.50@3.50 bulls, $.70@3.70 Texas steers, $2.75@4.25 western rangers and $2.00@5.50 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 8,000; sales ranged at $2.25@3.75 westerns, $1.75@3.00 Texans, $1.80@4.00 natives and $2.50@4.70 lambs.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 23½c per lb; extra dairy, 20c. packing stock, 8@10c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 18c per doz., loss off. Dressed Poultry—Spring chickens, 6½@7c per lb.; turkeys, 6@8c; ducks, 8@10c; geese, 7@9c Potatoes—Burbanks good to choice, 54@55c per bu.; Hebrons, 48@51c; Early Rose, 47@53c. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, $1.25@1.50 per bbl. Cranberries—Cape Cod: fair to good, $9.00@10.00 per bbl; choice to fancy, $11.00@12.00. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, new stock, 13@14c; broken comb, 11@12c; dark comb, poor packages, 8c; strained California, 5@6c.

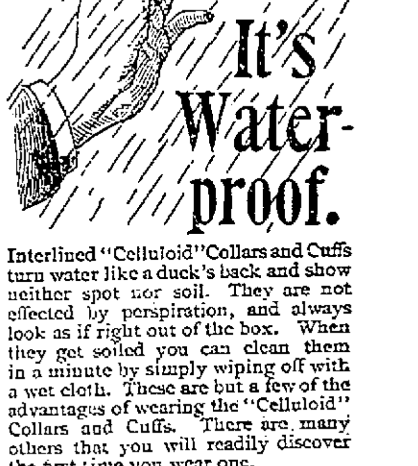
Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—January, opened 50⅛c, closed 50⅛c; May, opened 54⅜c, closed 53⅝c; July, opened 54⅞c, closed 54½c. Corn — January, opened 43c, closed 43c; May, opened 45⅛c, closed 45⅛c; July, opened 44⅝c, closed 45⅛c. Oats—January, opened —c, closed 28⅛c; May, opened 29⅛c, closed 29⅛c; June, opened 29⅛, closed 29⅛c. Pork—January, opened $10.10, closed $10.37½; May, opened $10.62½, closed $10.65. Lard—January, opened $6.45½, closed $6.50.

The Best Teacher in the world, is experience. The **Lorillards** have been manufacturing tobacco continuously since 1760. Do you wish to profit by this experience?

Chew CLIMAX PLUG

The brand that for years has been the standard of high grade tobaccos. 'Tis a rich, lasting and delicious chew.

It's LORILLARD'S Sold everywhere.



Interlined "Celluloid" Collars and Cuffs turn water like a duck's back and show neither spot nor soil. They are not effected by perspiration, and always look as if right out of the box. When they get soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth. These are but a few of the advantages of wearing the "Celluloid" Collars and Cuffs. There are many others that you will readily discover the first time you wear one.

They are the only waterproof interlined collars and cuffs made. Be sure to get the genuine with this trade mark

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stamped inside, if you desire perfect satisfaction. Made in all sizes and all styles. If you can't get them at the dealers, we will send sample postpaid, on receipt of price: Collars, 25 cents each. Cuffs, 50 cents pair. State size, and whether you want a stand-up or turned-down collar.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Senator Timme's Resolution Passes the Senate.

Asking For the Investigation Into Comr. Dobbs' Vouchers.

Has Mr. Dobbs Been Drawing a $1,000 Salary Without Filing the Vouchers—He May go Out Under a Cloud— How He Was Brought to Time.

Milwaukee, Jan. 24.—A special to the Wisconsin, from Madison, says the assembly bill making the Madison Journal the official state paper, was concurred in by the senate.

Senator Timme's resolution directing the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer to examine the vouchers and the account of expenditures from the appropriation for that bureau for contingent expenses, was adopted. In the assembly a bill was introduced by Jones to authorize the construction of a State Historical Society library. The bill is identical with Senator Stout's bill for the same purpose, which appropriates $360,000 in six annual installments for the construction of the building. Finn introduced a bill to compel the Soo road to reduce passenger rates from 4 cents a mile to 3 cents, the rate charged by other roads. Finn introduced a similar resolution two years ago, but it was defeated.

Senator E. G. Timme, of Kenosha county, introduced a resolution yesterday requiring the governor, secretary of the state and state treasurer to examine the vouchers of the labor commissioner's office. It is without doubt the beginning of the end of the famous reign of Uncle Jeremiah Dobbs of Ripon, and it brings to light a sort of mild sensation, which the initiated have known about for some time. Under the law the state statistician is paid a salary of $2,000 a year and he has a contingent fund of $1,000 for necessary expenses. It seems that Uncle Jerry has been drawing the $1,000 a year regular without going through the formality of filing vouchers for the same, except one of a very vague nature. On such a voucher he is said to have drawn $250 at the end of each quarter, which brought his salary up to a respectable size.

Senator Timme now wants to know what the "expenses under the law" have been doing all these years. It is said a knowledge of this state of affairs was the lever which the governor used to bring the obstinate commissioner to time. The result of the investigation will probably be that Mr. Dobbs will retire from office under something of a cloud.

Senator Timme introduced a bill to change the laws relating to the office so as to do away with the contingent fund and to allow the commissioner only his actual expenses.

The First Cabinet Meeting.

The first Wisconsin cabinet meeting was held yesterday morning in the executive chamber. Those present were Gov. Upham, Lieut.-Gov. Baensch, Secretary of States Casson, Treasurer Peterson, Supt. Emery, Railroad Commissioner McKenzie and Insurance Commissioner Fricke. Atty.-Gen. Mylrea was absent from the city. The conference of the state officers lasted for an hour, but as this was the first of the regular weekly meetings planned, the talk was mostly of an informal character and a discussion of what can be accomplished when they are thoroughly under way. Different members of the administration spoke of the work as they found it in their respective departments and of what they proposed to do, and thus the different officers made a start in getting in touch with one another. The meeting of the cabinet brought out the fact that Treasurer Peterson is the punster of the administration. He remarked to his conferees that the boys in his office were getting ready to put on style as they expected to have their salaries Taylor cut. Mr. Peterson has been reading the Wisconsin State Journal recently. This is the first time Mr. Peterson has made such a break since the day last fall when the candidates on the state ticket went to Superior to meet Mr. McKinley, and while viewing the sights on the harbor got stuck on a sand bar between the old and new towns, and he pointed shoreward and said, "Did you see that washout over there?" "Where?" said Mr. Fricke. "Those clothes hanging on that line in that back yard," replied Mr. Peterson. The next time it happens a row in the cabinet is threatened, and perhaps a few resignations demanded.

Infant Insurance.

Senator Timme is preparing a bill to prohibit insurance companies or associations doing an insurance business from insuring the lives of persons under the age of 18 years. The question of infant insurance is one that has recently been given a great deal of attention in the neighboring state of Illinois and one that is coming to attract attention all over the country. It is not the question of parents insuring their children with any criminal intent that causes the principal opposition to the practice, but it is held that the insurance companies have entirely the best end of the bargain to too great a degree. Their rules are so rigid, the opponents claim, that in the event of the death of a minor it is generally hard to secure payment. The companies realize, it is said, by figuring on a large percentage of minors insured letting their policies elapse when they become old enough to pay the premiums themselves. Various other objections are raised and an interesting contest over the matter is promised in the legislature, and the friends of the plan promise to push it vigorously.

LAKESIDE RINK SOLD.

Purchased by Mr. N. F. Reichert This Morning.

Today the Lakeside rink property, occupying 200 feet front on Lake avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, was sold by Mrs. M. E. Lewis of San Francisco, Cal., and Mrs. F. W. Starbuck, of this city, to Mr. N. F. Reichert. The sale includes the building. Consideration is not stated. The rink building has stood upon the property for the past ten years and both old as well as young people will remember the good times they had when the roller skating craze was at its heighth. It has not yet been decided what Mr. Reichert will do with the property, but probably it will be converted into store rooms.

The Bottom of the Sea.

Yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty teeth whitened and cleansed with that incomparable dentifrice, the fragrant SOZODONT. Nor is coral rosier than the gums in which such teeth are set. So say the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters.

LIVED NEARLY 101 YEARS.

Mrs. Gwen Davies Who Was Born in Wales in 1794, Dies in New York.

The following item appeared in the New York Tribune of the 15th., inst., which will be of interest to Racine people, as the deceased lady was the mother of Reese R. Davies of this city, who attended the funeral. There are also a number of grand and great grandchildren residing here:

Mrs. Gwen Davies, who had reached the age of nearly 101 years, died at the home of her son-in-law, Edward Lewis, No. 738, East One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth street on Saturday last. Mrs. Davies was born on a farm that is now covered by Lake Vyrnwy, the water reservoir for the city of Liverpool. The lake is in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and under its dammed up waters rest the bones of her ancestors, fur her fathers were good old farmers of the ancient type, and when the valley was dammed the old graveyard was cemented over and was soon lost to sight under the accumulating waters. She was the daughter of Evan Davies and Ann Jones, and was born on Feb. 22, 1794. When 23 years old she married another Davies. She had twelve children, of whom nine are still alive, and she has a regiment of grand and great grandchildren. Her death was just the dying out of a life that had done its duty, and up to the last the old dame was perfectly conscious. Though she had been in this country for fifty years she spoke hardly any English, being most conservative in holding to the old Cymric tongue.

Despite her old age, she had not failed in any of her faculties, and her sight was as good as that of a girl of 18 years. She could remember when naughty children were frightened by the threat that "Boney" would come and take them off to France! She used to tell of the rejoicings over the battles of Waterloo and Trafalgar, and the triumphal return of the 27th Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of the days of the regency, of the death of King George III, William IV's short reign and the accession of the present queen.

For the last fifteen years she had lived with her son-in-law, making occasional visits to Mrs. Henry Jones, of Englewood and Mrs. D. M. Williams of One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth street and Third avenue, both of whom are her daughters.

She was a members of the Welsh Presbyterian church, in East Thirteenth street and was the oldest life member of the Bible society.

The funeral will take place from her home at 5 p. m. today, and the burial will be in Utica.

A GOOD LAW.

In the Direction of Preventing Corrupt Practices in Elections.

Any man in Racine who ever had the pleasure of running for an office at the hands of the people, is aware of the ups and downs of making a canvass. No matter what the office, with or without salary the poor candidate is obliged to expend hundreds of dollars, buy up a certain element or meet with defeat. It has always been considered a nuisance and now a law is to be introduced in the legislature that will put a stop to the political evil. The bill is entitled, "to prevent corrupt practices in elections." Among the many things it provides that every person shall be guilty of bribery who shall in any manner for himself or another promise money or value to a voter to induce him to vote or refrain from voting. Second. Any one who in like manner shall promise office or employment, public or private. Third. Any one who promises any gift or loan for the purpose of influencing voters. Fourth. Any one who by reason of any such payment, promise, loan or gift seeks to influence voters. Fifth. Any person who shall knowingly furnish money to any other person to be used wholly or in part in such bribery. Any person so offending shall be guilty of felony and shall forfeit $500 to the person suing. The court may dismiss the case and charge costs to complainant if in its judgment the suit is not brought in good faith or is oppressive. This enactment does not apply to any money or suits brought in good faith concerning any election. It requires detailed accounts of expenses from all candidates, including United States senators, to be filed within thirty days after election by the proper state, county, city or municipal officer who issues the certificate of election. No certificate shall be issued to one not so filing his accounts. Such statement shall be as full and explicit as the candidate is able to make it.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Rev. C. S Lane, of the Second M. E. church, was 30 years of age on Saturday last. In the evening he was seated beside a warm fire at his comfortable home No. 1244 North Superior street, when a knock was heard at the outer door. It was opened and in marched a large number of his church members and friends. They extended the compliments of the occasion and presented him with a large and useful number of gifts. The evening was passed in a social way and when the party left all joined in wishing Mr. Lane many more happy birthdays.

Dr. O. W. Carlson of Milwaukee, has been appointed supervising medical examiner of the Wisconsin division of the Royal Arcanum. Dr. Carlson has been grand regent of Wisconsin and is personally acquainted with nearly every member of the order in the state.

Mr. A. C. Anderson, cornetist with Lawson & Klein's orchestra, and Miss Marguerite Almond, well-known young people of the south side, were united in marriage at Milwaukee, Jan. 7.

George Greene, who had an operation performed at Chicago, was brought to the city Saturday afternoon and taken to the St. Lukes hospital.

Lon Roggenbau spent yesterday in Union Grove. Lou says that the doctor prescribed the country air for his health.

Miss Martha Adland, of North Cape, is spending a few days with Miss Amanda Johnson at 815 Liberty street.

Mrs. Chas. H. Washburn and sons were guests yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. Burr Simmons, of Kenosha.

John Winans, of Janesville and J. G. Wickham, of Beloit, were in the city on legal business today.

Mr. Frank Engle has just returned from a five weeks business trip through Michigan.

Miss Nellie Alshuler has returned from a extended visit at Chicago.

D. O. Hibbard's brother, W. L., of Nebraska, is his guest for a few days.

R. T. Robinson has returned from a two weeks' trip in the east.

R. T. Robinson has returned from an eastern trip.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. Sauer, a son.

A bill submitted to the Masschusetts legislature provides that all theatrical managers shall adopt suitable regulations so that their patrons shall have the opportunity of witnessing the play "without obstruction or annoyance." If the bill becomes a law, says the New York Recorder, that is the death-knoll of the big hat nuisance in the theatre.

BREWER THE MAN.

He Receives the Appointment of Deputy Oil Inspector.

Just as Was Predicted Through the Columns of This Paper.

Plenty of Candidates For the Office of Warden of the States Prison—What Wisconsin Welsh People Want.

The Journal stated a few days ago that Charles F. Brewer would be appointed oil inspector in place of Michael Colbert, who now holds the position in this city. Many of the politicians who claimed to be on the inside said that the statement was way off, but the prediction has proved true. A telegram received from Madision this morning says that J. B. Tanner, supervising inspector of lubricating oils, has decided upon several of the local inspectors throughout the state. The following have been chosen for the places named: West Superior, John Diffor; Eau Claire, J. Bloetcher; La Crosse, E. W. Chamberlain; Tomah, C. K. Erwin; Racine, Charles F. Brewer; Grand Rapids, C. J. Carman; Watertown, Herman Wertheimer; Madison, R. G. McConnell; Oconto, Charles F. Francis; Green Bay, G. H. Leonard.

Mr. Brewer is a jeweler by profession and was in the Elkins jewelry store for many years. He is a life-long Republican and the appointment meets with the approval of the majority of Republicans. He is fully competent to care for the duties of the office. The position pays about $800 per year. It is expected that Mr. Brewer will commence h isduties about Feb. 1.

About the Wardenship.

Up at Madison they do not appear to realize that William Beaty of this city, is a candidate for the position of warden of the state prison and it is not generally known that Mr. Beaty openly states that Governor Upham promised him the place before the election. According to a telegram form Madison J. J. Roberts of Waupun, was among the legislators at that place working up a boom for the wardenship. He is backed up by ex-Assemblyman Hooker of Waupun. There is quite a fight for the plum. Ex-Warden George Weeks has been looking after his boom and so has M. G. Williams of Cambria, who wants the appointment. J. D. Bullock is also a caniddate for the place. Nothing more is heard of Hank Harshaw's boom. Governor Upham is said to be a little unnerved and says he will leave the whole business to the incoming board of control.

What the Welsh Want.

Recently a delegation of Welshmen called on Gov. Upham at Madison Madison and asked for the appointment of two men whom they claimed represented the wishes of the 30,000 Welsh voters. The delegation comprises Wm. E. Powell, general immigration agent of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul road and Jonah Williams of Milwaukee; J. Owen of Dodgeville, E. O. Jones of Cambria, and F. Price of Oshkosh. These men represented to the governor that all or nearly all of the Welshmen of the state were Republicans and deserved some recognition in the way of offices. The appointment of David Williams of Cambria as warden of the state penitentiary and of George Roberts of Milwaukee, as deputy oil inspector of the Milwaukee district were requested. They report that they did not get much encouragement. Advices from Madison are to the effect that Gov. Upham told them they must urge their claims for the prison wardenship before the state board of control.

Gov. Upham a Busy Man.

By tomorrow night Gov. Upham and Private Secretary Anderson expect to be at the bottom of their desks through the mass of correspondence that has been pouring into the executive office since inauguration day. It has been impossible to keep up with correspondence, so many other matters having pressed upon the governor's attention. As it is, the governor has not left his office a single evening to go to his dinner until 7 o'clock, whereas the regular office hours through-out the capitol close at 4. For the last few days the governor and his private secretary have been devoting special attention, at such times as escape could be had form the scores of visitors, to going through ther correspondence and replying to it, and are at last much pleased to see the clearing up process nearly completed.

To Regulate the Fees.

A bill is to be introduced in the assembly to reuglate the compensation and expenses of officers conveying persons from the state hospitals to county asylums. At present the counties far removed complain greatly of the expense attached to such removals. The officers charge 10 cents per mile for expenses and they are enabled to run up big bills and make a nice thing out of it. The projected bill proposes to allow $5 per day and actual expenses for such work.

BLAKE'S BILL.

Liable to Create a Hot Fight in the Legislature.

Inquiry among members of the legislature as to what question is going to bring out anything approaching a hot fight during the session makes it appear that of all matters that have developed up to this time that in relation to the adulteration of dairy products is likely to cause the most real excitement. The demand for some legislation on the subject has been shown by the large number of bills on the subject already introduced in both houses and in the hands of the special committees on dairy and food products. Opposition to measures interfering with the sale or use of oleomargine is expected from the northern part of the state, where that substance is in general use in the lumber camps, and even in the event of favorable action by the committees on the matter asked by the dairymen, there will be a stubborn contest on the floor of the two houses.

The bill for the protection of the public health, and to prevent adulteration, deception, and fraud in the manufacture and sale of dairy products, introduced by Assemblyman Blake, who is chairman of the assembly committee on dairy and food interests, probably comes as near being the official measure as any so far presented.

Nobody would suppose that the two prima donne of the Metropolitan Opera Company are American women. Both Emma Eames and Sibyl Sanderson talk French continually, and so do the members of their little households.

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Jan. 28, 1895.

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of our full share of the recent blizzard.

There is some talk of organizing a business mens club in this village. If the business interests of the village would be benefited by such an organization, as our village was by incorporation, every merchant in the village should be anxious to join at once.

It is reported that Yorkville will have a new creamery, to be run in connection with the Union Grove creamery. Under the careful management of Mr. C. Otto its success would be guaranteed.

Trains from the west that were late on Saturday are again on time today.

Mrs T. C. Williams will spend the remainder of the winter with relatives in California.

Miss Tena Schmitt of Milwaukee, attended the funeral of Mrs. R. Mohn's.

Harve Dixon has purchased the D. Kirk property, one block east of the M. E. church.

Chas. Scutt purchased the Scutt homestead, from the administrator, E. W. Treat.

Alf. Motley and family, having enjoyed a month's visit with relatives and friends in this vicinity, returned to their home in Riceville, Ia., on Tuesday last.

Edward Scutt returned today to his home in St. Louis, after enjoying an extended visit with relatives and friends in Wisconsin.

Miss Lillian Hansman was pleasantly surprised by thirty of her young friends on last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. S. Blakey visited friends in Burlington on Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. W. G. Powler was again called to Milwaukee on Tuesday last, as her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Mager, was worse.

An 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Welker of Brighton, died Saturday of typhoid fever.

H. M. Clark is again on the sick list.

J. Myrick is still confined to the house through sickness.

Miss Jane Bird of Chicago, arrived in this village on Friday evening. She is a guest at the residence of her mother, Mrs. James Bird of Dover.

The joint debate between Dover and Burlington will be held at the Wilson school house in Dover, Friday evening next. Several members of the Union Grove Literary society will attend.

Wm. Hardy was kicked by a vicious horse on Saturday. No bones were broken.

SOMERS.

Somers, Jan. 28, 1895.

The thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero on Monday morning.

Mr. H. Bowers took a trip to Chicago on Thursday last.

Sol Jones of Racine, is buying hay in this vicinity.

L. J. Strong has succeeded in trapping two minks in his poultry house.

Mr. Collier of Ives Grove, made a recent visit to our town in the interests of the Journal.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give a sociable at Bains hall on Friday evening, Feb. 1.

All who were present at the M. E. church on Sunday morning heard a good missionary sermon by a Japanese student from the Northwestern university. It is his intention to go back as a missionary to his native country on the completion of his education.

For the first time this winter it will be necessary for the public to turn out and open the roads if they intend to travel on the highway. The worst blizzard of the season prevailed on Friday night, and the snow drifting on Saturday and Sunday blocked the roads in several places.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Jan. 28.

Messrs. Acker and Watson, the Genoa Junction experts, who have been investigating the interior of the earth in search of water for Oatman's factory, have thrown up the sponge and gone home. The departure of these refined and cultured gentlemen has knocked a hole into Bristol's social circle that a cat might be thrown through. It has also thrown a cold wet blanket over the hearts of some of our fair village maidens.

Sixteen below zero this morning.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jones has been quite ill.

Thomas Hillier of Salem, was quite seriously injured while working on the ice recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Whitcher entertained their friends at an evening party last Saturday night.

The Rev. Sharpe is holding a series of special meetings at the M.E. church. Come and hear him. You will be interested.

Miss Jessie Shuman of Kenosha, is spending a few days at home.

Mr. Chas. Whitcher and Mr. Dell Cornell have each received a car of manure from Chicago.

Dan Bolton's team ran away at the factory one day last week. A broken wagon was the only damage done.

Mrs. John Mutter has been under the doctor's care.

Mr. George Hunton of Salem, called upon Mr. Will Turner last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garland of Salem, rejoice over the birth of a son.

George Shields is shipping large quantities of hay these days.

Miss Barnard of Antioch, has been the guest of Mrs. Will Perrigo.

George Gates of South Bristol, was in the village Saturday.

Geo. Stochum of Minnesota, has been visiting friends in the south part of the town.

Nathan Burgess of Salem, visited friends in Bristol last week.

Mr. Peterson has taken the contract for filling Oatman Bros. ice house.

Mrs. Will Turner, entertained a few friends at a dinner party last Saturday.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE.

Pleasant Prairie, Jan. 28, 1895.

The milk train was delayed about four hours on Saturday a. m., on account of the heavy snow.

Mr. Thos. Bond of Kenosha, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Crosby Friday evening.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet at Mrs. Monzo Webbs Friday, Feb. 1st.

Harding Crow unloaded a car load of shelled corn on Monday.

Lyman Laraboe is reported very ill with kidney trouble. Dr. Eastman is attending him.

Thos. A. Yates was in Kenosha on Saturday, collecting taxes. Miss Blanche Eddy acted as agent at the station during Mr. Yates' absence.

Ashley Turner who has been confined to the house the past two weeks with a severe attack of la grippe is on the road to recovery.

Henry Laughlin, superintendent of the Uihlein Bros. stock farm had his ice house filled during the past week.

The dance and raffle held at Woodman hall Thursday eve 24th, was not largely attended. All report a pleasant time.

Chancy McNeil of Salem, was home on Saturday.

WOODWORTH.

Woodworth, Jan. 28, 1895.

Mrs. C. C. Shepard, who was sick last week is reported better.

Fred Saxe called on Woodworth friends Thursday.

Devlin Bros unloaded a car of butter tubs Friday.

Miss Linda Upson returned last week from a visit in Salem.

Rev. and Mrs Cameron spent a few days at Pewaukee, Wis., last week.

Mr. Cornish of the well known firm, Cornish Curtis & Green, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., was a welcome caller at Woodworth creamery, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunton of Salem, Wis., are rejoicing over the birth of a little son, Mrs. Hunton is a daughter of our townsman, A. Upson.

Arthur Devlin left Monday for Chicago to be absent several days.

M. O. Myrick went to Chicago last Saturday.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Wis., Jan. 28.

The Kneeland creamery is gaining the confidence of its patrons by increasing the amount of milk, gaining new customers, added a new ice house and filled it last week.

Jacob Rohr, who after a long and lingering illness, passed away last Friday surrounded by his family at, the age of 71 years, 11 months and 24 days. Mr. Rohr was a man of quiet habits, respected by all his neighbors. He was one of the early settlers of the town of Raymond and leaves behind to mourn his loss his partner in life, five sons and two daughters.

Mr. John Conlan of Milwaukee, is visiting with old friends and neighbors for a few days.

Miss Zetta Grenier, who has been quite sick, is well again.

Don't forget the shadow social at the residence of J. W. Pike the 30th.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Jan. 28.

Some of our young people attended services at Rochester Sunday and listened to an interesting discourse, by Mrs. Nellie Mann Opdale of Racine.

Mr. Chas. Sikes and wife of Whitewater are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Chas. Noll and Mrs. Malone are on the sick list.

Miss Cora Newell visited in Racine last week.

Tullar's orchestra of Waukesha, has been engaged to furnish music at the Masonic ball, to be given here Feb. 8. All those who enjoy the pleasure of the dance should avail themselves of the opportunity, as this orchestra is considered second to none in the state.

On next Friday evening, Feb. 1, a grand concert will be given by Noll's cornet band of this place. The programme will consist of instrumental and vocal music, recitations, farces, etc. It is hoped that it will be well attended as the boys have worked hard to make it a success.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Jan. 28.

The past week has been extremely cold. Many of the oldest settlers claim the cold and storms have been more severe than they can remember for years. It has been 12 and 15 degrees below zero and the wind blowing most continually.

H. Ralph spent the past week away from home. During his absence Thomas Beaumont supplied his place in the cheese factory here.

Horace Cocroft from Spring Prairie, is drawing saw logs to the Rochester mill.

Miss Adelphia Codman, who has been seriously ill during the past few days, is reported much better today.

Mrs. Wm. Rowe, who has been on the sick list for the past two weeks with a severe cold, has recovered.

Claud Blake is to be congratulated in securing the position of messenger boy in the assembly at Madison.

M Sleight of Burlington, was in our village last Friday.

Mrs. Gault contemplates leaving our village in the near future.

A. J. Russell reports his people in New Mexico as having a delightful time, it being May weather there.

Wm. Durant returned from Milwaukee Saturday evening.

Remember the teachers' meeting at Yorkville, Feb. 2.

Attend the band concert at Waterford, Feb. 1.

Dr. Gates is about to leave Rochester.

Assemblyman G. H. Blake returns to Madison today.

PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 28.

The storm of Friday night was the worst we have experienced for a long time. The roads were almost impassable on account of the immense snow drifts.

Miss Grace Martin visited with Paris friends Saturday and Sunday. Come again, Grace!

The Paris Butter and Cheese company have sold their factory to Frank Thom, who will conduct it as a butter factory in the future. He is making extensive improvements and will take entire possession on Feb. 1.

Mrs. Gomer Roberts spent a few days visiting Milwaukee friends last week.

Chas. Whitcher of Bristol, called on relatives in our town Sunday.

Miss De Yonk of Milwaukee, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gratz and family.

Listen! You will hear the bells, as rumor says we are to have a wedding in the near future.

Mr. Stellenwork and son of Milwaukee, spent the past week with relatives and friends in East Paris.

Ed. Gunter is laid up with a sprained ankle.

Mr. and Mrs. Crane of this place, visited friends in Dover Saturday and Sunday.

Major Payne of Union Grove, who is now staying with his son-in-law, Gilbert Goldsworthy, is reported as being dangerously sick.

KANSASVILLE.

Kansasville, Jan. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Smallfelt are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home.

Mrs. J. McKercher is enjoying a visit with her son, David, of Iowa.

Miss Cox returned to her school Monday morning. The deep snow is making it uncomfortable both for teachers and scholars.

Mrs. M. Leach took the train for Racine Thursday morning.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Jan. 28.

Among the innumerable accidents that occurred during the severity of the raging snow storm last Monday, was the overthrow of a load of hay at this place. The peculiarity of this event was that the strong wind placed the wagon topsy turvey on the pile of hay.

Miss Lydia Sheck has not taught the past week on account of illness. Mr. Fohr was employed to fill her place.

The latest rage in this vicinity appears to be the stealing of robes. No doubt it is the severity of the weather bringing this on. Not long ago Mr. G. Smiley missed his fine robe, and on investigating found the robe at a hotel, where it had been placed by a passing farmer, who found it by the wayside. No clue has been found as to how the robe came to the place where it was discovered.

A pretty sight it is to see the four children of Chas. Mitchell drive to school every morning with the pony and phaeton. Mr. C. Mitchell has erected a shed at the school house where the pony feeds on hay until the children have completed their daily work and are ready to take their trip homeward.

Louis Kleinsteiber, who has been staying at J. Mitchell's home, has gone to Milwaukee where he is an employe in the printing office.

Miss Katie Jonas of Milwaukee, is visiting her home, friends and relatives.

Miss Amanda Bower is now staying with Mrs. Scott of Raymond.

G. Sheck has presented his daughters with a new piano.

Peter Mitchell has been collecting money for charitable purposes in Dakota and has succeeded in accumulating $40 in a small district.

Miss K. Micthell is visiting friends in Racine.

Miss Florence and Mr. G. Smiley attended the party at the home of Thomas Adland of North Cape.

A number of the young folks gathered at the home of G. Grasle. Among those present were Andrew and Jennie Walter, Peter Kotvis, Wm. Sheck and others. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games and social talk.

The dance Thursday night at the residence of Mr. Lockbaum was a success as all reported a good time.

Thomas Drought is on the sick list.

All the farmers in this vicinity are busy hauling hay to Milwaukee.

George Myer has purchased a harness, robe and buggy.

Mr. Roskelly has been hauling ice last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grasle of Milwaukee, were the guests of Mr. G. Smiley Sunday last.

The shooting club meets regularly every Saturday. The last meeting was at B. Droughts.

Mr. Joski is building a barn.

Miss Julia Martinson was at home last Sunday.

H. Nelson of North Cape, has been seen on our streets.

Mr. Koon is again in the neighborhood.

Miss Sarah Saddler is staying at Mrs. Fletcher's.

CITY BREVITIES.

Plenty of ice in the lake.

Now we are having winter for sure.

There is something in it—hypnotism—so think many of our citizens.

The weather government observers predict cold weather all this week.

The Regular Base Ball club gave a successful dance at Tiedemann's hall Saturday evening.

A large crowd of young people enjoyed the roller skating at the Lakeside rink Saturday evening.

The body of Mrs. Lian arrived over the C. & N. W. road Saturday night and the funeral occured yesterday.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. B. Eisendrath died Saturday and was taken to Graceland, Ill., for burial.

The Bettridge Ice Co., have filled four of their large ice houses besides storing 300 tons of fine crystal ice upon the banks of the river.

A little son of S. B. Walker got one of his fingers caught in a feed cutter yester- mutilating it so badly that it was necessary for D. Simms to amputate it.

The man who fell down in Jacob Baumstark's place, breaking a half dozen bottles of mustard that he had in his pocket, was obliged to discard the suit and purchase a new one.

Several cutters capsized upon the streets yesterday and deposited people in the street all on account of the huge banks of snow piled up. There was also a number of runaways, but no one was injured.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons and provides a six months' imprisonment for carrying them without a permit from a sheriff or chief of police.

The South Side Athletic society's entertainment and gymnastic exhibition at Turner hall Saturday evening was largely attended. A dance followed the entertainment to the strains of Patterson's full orchestra.

Dr. Flint and his daughter gave their last exhibition at the Belle City Opera house Saturday night and a large crowd was present. They will show at Oshkosh this week and promise to revisit Racine in September next.

The deposition of George McDonald the husband of Elizabeth McDonald who sued for a divorce a few days ago, was taken in Justice Wentworth's court Saturday. He claimed that he was worth between $10,000 and $11,000.

Dispatches from Benton Harbor, Mich., state that the little dog which was on board the steamer Chicora, lost in the recent storm, came ashore at a little town north of that harbor and was taken in by a farmer and yesterday brought to that town.

People who shovel snow from their sidewalks and those who clean snow from the streets and pile it up should be careful not to cover the fire hydrants as in case of fire the firemen experience much difficulty in finding them and delay in case of a fire means heavy damage in many instances.

AMUSEMENTS.

Sarah Bernhard was born in Paris in 1844; Marie Burroughs, San Francisco, 1866; Rose Coglan, England, 1853; Georgia Cayvan, Maine, 1858; Sadie Martinot, Yonkers, N. Y., 1857; Mrs. Kendal, England, 1849; Ada Rehan, Limerick, Ireland, 1860; Mme. Rhea, Belgium, 1855; Ellen Terry, England, 1848; Adelina Patti, Spain, 1843; Margaret Mather, Detroit, 1861, and Lillian Russel, Iowa, 1860.

MR. RICHARDS FOR COLONEL.

Clarence Richards Will be Given a Place on the Governor's Staff.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 25.—Judge E. B. Belden of Racine, has been here the past few days, doing legislative work. James Fielding and Clarence J. Richards, also of Racine, spent a portion of the week in the legislative halls. The visit of Mr. Richards is said to have a significance not generally known to the outside. Announcement was recently made that Walter B. Dutton of Racine, had been appointed one of the governor's staff, with the title of colonel. It appears to have been a misstatement. Colonel King wrote Mr. Dutton at the suggestion of Governor Upham asking him if he would accept a place on the staff, but the story goes that Mr. Dutton never received a commission. The story further goes that Mr. Dutton has declined and that in a few days the governor will announce that Clarence J. Richards has been appointed in Mr. Dutton's place. The story continues and says that Governor Upham did not promise William Beaty of Racine the position as warden of the state prison.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 25.—In the assembly a bill has been introduced by Mr. Boncel making the earnings of married men to the amount of $30 instead of $60 exempt from execution.

In the Senate.

The senate committee on state affairs offered an amendment to the joint resolution providing for selling the old desks of the legislature, so that outside parties may buy those that the members of the last session do not buy.

The joint resolution providing a constitutional amendment in relation to the salary of the state superintendent was ordered to a third reading.

Milwaukee, Jan. 25.—A special from Madison to the Wisconsin states that both houses of legislature adjourned till 8 o'clock Monday evening. In the senate a bill was introduced to appropriate $25,000 for the erection of monuments on the Chickamauga battlefield for regiments which took part in that battle and for the appointment of two commissioners to carry out the provisions of the bill.

In the assembly the committee on judiciary reported back Prochonow's small-pox and Pinkerton bills, Dodge's concealed weapon bill and Boncel's servant bill with recommendation for indefinite postponement.

RACINE MEN GET IT.

Contract For Heating the Court House Awarded to Hulett & Hay After a Long Tussle.

The county board of supervisors, at their recent annual session, passed a resolution that the sum of $2,500 be appropriated for the purpose of heating the court house and that the sum be placed in the hands of the county treasurer, subject to the order of a committee of three, to be appointed, whose duty it should be to determine what system should be used, contract for and superintend the construction of the same.

R. M. Boyd, John Wagner and John Wadewitz were appointed that committee. Last week they received and opened the bids for the heating. Nine bids were first considered as follows:

M. Coogan & Co., Milwaukee, $1,945.

The Henderson Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, $1,373 and $1,298.

Coffee & Williams, Racine, $1,915.

Kelly, Jones & Co., Chicago, $1,597 and $2,068.

Hulett & Hay, Racine, $1,788.

Mooers & Co., Milwaukee, $1,150.

Smallen & Schoenlaben, Racine, $1,939.

Bailey Heating Co., Milwaukee, $1,032.

Chas. B. Krufe Heating Co., Milwaukee, $2,200.

After looking them over carefully the committee threw all out except three: Hulett & Hay, of this city; Mooers & Co. Milwaukee, and C. B. Krufe Heating Co., Milwaukee.

The three last named were given an opportunity to explain the advantages of their particular systems and it took them three days.

Late Saturday night the committee held a session and after duly considering the bids awarded the contract to Hulett & Hay. It is a wise choice as this firm are known to perform the finest kind of work and will put in a heater that will be a credit to Racine.

Interest.

No blister draws sharper than interest does. Of all industries none is comparable to that of interest. It works all day and night in fair weather and foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It gnaws at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its film, as a fly is bound in a spider's web. Debts roll a man over and over, binding hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is but one thing on a farm like it, and that is the Canada thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its roots; whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower the father of a million seeds. Every leaf is an awl, every branch a spear, and every plant like a platoon of bayonets, and a field of them like an armed host. The plant is a torment and vegetable curse. And yet a farmer had better make his bed of Canada thistles than to be at ease upon interest.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Annie Ward Tiffany, James K. Murray, Clara Lane and Hugo Toland are among those engaged to support Charles H. Hopper in "The Vale of Avoca."

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Scrofula Tumors

Salt Rheum, Nervousness, Other Troubles

Complication of Diseases Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Ben. Shetterly
Buchanan, Mich.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs: From childhood I had been a great sufferer from scrofula, having a tumor on my left breast and another in my stomach. I was also afflicted with salt rheum. We spent much money for medical attendance and remedies, but all to no avail. Three years ago I commenced to run down. The trouble with my stomach would not allow me to eat and even milk distressed me very much. My right hand and arm became almost paralyzed, and my stomach difficulty was fast developing into

Serious Female Troubles.

I became very nervous and was subject to fainting spells. Dark spots appeared before my eyes. The doctors failed to help me. In the spring I read about the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to give it a trial. After taking it a short time I commenced to feel better, my digestion improved, and the

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

burning sensation in my stomach and bowels ceased. Shortly I was able to work about the house, standing on my feet considerably, something I had not done for months before. For two summers I have done

My Own Work Alone.

I shall continue taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as it is my cheapest hired servant. I am a farmer's wife, our place embracing 120 acres. We think Hood's Vegetable Pills cannot be beaten, and we have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. Benj. Shetterly, Buchanan, Michigan.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 25c.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHTY ACRES OF improved land, tile drained, including eight acres of timber, with large new house cost $1,400, two barns, granary, good wells and fences, located two miles southwest of Woodworth or two miles southeast of Bristol. Fred Leonard, Bristol, Kenosha county, Wis. jan22tf

(First publication January 30, A. D., 1895.)

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—IN PROBATE. In the matter of the last will and testament of Anders Jacobson, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Anders Jacobson late of the town of Raymond in the County of Racine and State of Wisconsin deceased, and also the accompanying petition of J. H. Kamper, representing among other things that the said Anders Jacobson lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that be the said petitioner is one of the identical persons named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executors thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this Court, on

Tuesday the 5th day of March, A. D. 1895,

at 9 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the office of the County Judge of said County, in the City of Racine in said County.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the "Racine Journal" a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

Dated January 25th, 1895, A. D.

By the Court,
E. B. Belden, County Judge.

t4
John W. Owen, petitioners' atty.

(First publication January 2nd, A. D., 1895.)

CIRCUIT COURT—RACINE COUNTY—DENnis Long and Emma Long his wife, plaintiffs, vs. Mary C. Long, W. J. Simpson and ——— Simpson, his wife whose given name is unknown to plaintiffs, John G. Long and Willa Long, defendants.

The state of Wisconsin:—To the said defendants and each of them.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

Hand & Flett, Plaintiff's att'ys.
Postoffice address Racine, Racine county, Wis.

(First publication Monday, December 12, 1894)

COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN Probate. In the matter of the estate of Alvin Barrows, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Clara Barrows and others, representing among other things, that Alvin Barrows, late of the Village of Union Grove, in the County of Racine and State of Wisconsin, deceased, died intestate, on or about the 14th day of November, A. D. 1894, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioners are the widow and certain of the children of said deceased; and praying that Elmer Barrows and C. L. Hulett be appointed administrators of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court, on

Tuesday, the first day of January A. D. 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said County Court in the City of Racine in said County.

And it is further ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the "Racine Journal," a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

Dated December 5th, 1894.
By the Court,
E. B. Belden.
County Judge.

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Hand & Flett, Attys.

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